AUCTION SALES.
ELISON & FOSTER.
t Bankrupt Sale
AT AUCTION
OF
Schick's Restaurant,
. 55 LaSalle-st.,
ay Morning, July 29, at 10 o'clock.
ire stock of said bankrupt's restau-
, fixtures, consisting of Cooking
anges, and Utensils, Dining Tables,
nd Table Ware, Bedsteads, Beds
ring, Carpets, Towels, Matting, and
Base Heads and Horns, Clocks and
Ice Boxes, Gas Fixtures, Looking
and Tables, etc. An assortment of
Wines and Ale, and Mineral Wa-
, etc. Terms cash.
er of GEO. W. CAMPBELL, As.
ELISON & FOSTER,
Auctioneers.
PRIVATE RESIDENCE,
99 West Monroe-st.
ANT FURNITURE
AT AUCTION,
dnesday Morning, July 30,
at 10 o'clock.
Parlor, Chamber, Library, and Dining-room
beautiful Lambrequins, Lace Curtains, Por-
Book Case; all the Beds and Bedding, Table
ble-cover, Crockery, Glassware, Kitchen Fur-
ble, etc., etc. Also splendid Body Brussels
rough the house. Sale positive, family leaving.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
at Auction Sale
OF
60 Elegant
SIDENCE LOTS
AT
hington Heights,
Finest Suburb to this
Wonderful Chicago,
EDNESDAY, July 30,
3 o'clock, p. m., on the Grounds
roperty is situated in the village of
ton Heights, within five minutes'
of the main crossing of the C., C. & I.
and C., R. I. & P. Railroad, and
ny Depot on the R. I. R. R.; only
ur ride from Van Buren-st. Depot,
fare only 15 cents. Communication
nch less. There are fine improve-
the immediate vicinity of this sub.
elegant Residences, Churches,
Stores, &c.; Trees set out, and all
rovements requisite to beautify and
e property attractive. A more de-
ect for residence is not to be found
ountry. Title to property perfect.
bstracts of title furnished. Terms
160 cash, balance 1 and 2 years with
8 interest. Deposit of 10 per cent
day of sale. A free train will
Rock Island Depot on Van Buren-
5 p. m. on Wednesday, July 30,
ch Twenty-second-st., Thirty-first-
Thirty-ninth-st., Forty-second-st., and
and Car Shops, returning after the
e plats and information apply to
DELL, Room 10, first floor, 124
-st., or to
SON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
87 Market-st.
month Tract will be covered on the
e the comfort of all present.
ABERDEEN-ST.
GENTEEL
sehold Furniture
AT AUCTION,
nday Morning, July 31, at 10 o'clock
ge of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room
ben Furniture, Brussels and Ingrain
Lace Curtains, Beds and Bedding,
, Glassware, &c., &c.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
WO LOTS
N INDIANA-AV.,
Near Thirty-fifth-st.,
F AUCTION,
rsday Afternoon, July 31,
3 o'clock, on the ground.
Lots are 25 feet front by 125 feet
alley. Title perfect.
S OF SALE—1-3 cash, balance in
wo years, with 8 per cent interest.
attending the sale can take the In-
cars, which go within two blocks of
ant of $100 required at time of sale.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.
M. A. BUTTERS & CO.
ECIAL SALE.
, BUGGIES, BUSINESS WAGONS,
EMOCRAT WAGONS,
DOUBLE & SINGLE HARNESS,
TUESDAY, July 29, at 10 o'clock, at 15 and
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
O CHESTS TEA,
kages Crockery and Glass,
of Hardware, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
RIDAY, July 31, at 10 o'clock, at 15 and 17
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
EEL FURNITURE
r and Chamber Suites,
And other Furniture, at
3 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.,
ONESDAY, July 30, at 10 o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
SALE OF
OODS, CLOTHING, ETC.
RSDAY, July 31, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
s 15 and 17 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
BUTTERS & CO'S
Regular Saturday's Sale of
SEHOLD GOODS
s 17 East Randolph-st.
ACTIONAL CURRENCY.
5 Packages
OF
TIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
BUNE OFFICE.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1873. NUMBER 344.

GIFT CONCERT.

Grandest Scheme Ever Known.

Fourth Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

12,000 Cash Gifts, $1,500,000.

Every Fifth Ticket Draws a Gift.

$250,000 for $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

Wednesday, December 3, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold, and one-half of these are intended for the European market, these leaving only 30,000 for sale in the United States, where $50,000 are to be disposed of for the Third Concert. The tickets are evenly divided into ten coupons, or parts, and have on their back a Gift Scheme, with a full explanation of the mode of drawing.

At this Concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000,

Divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders. The numbers of the tickets to be drawn from one wheel by blind children, and the gifts from another.

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000
Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to		$1,500,000

The distribution will be positive whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold—all unsold tickets being destroyed, as the First and Second Concerts to and not representing in the drawing.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets, $50.00; Halves, $25.00; Tenths, or each coupon, $5.00; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500.00; 23 Tickets for $1,000.00; 119 Whole Tickets for $5,000.00; 237 Whole Tickets for $10,000.00. Less than $500.00 worth of Tickets at a time.

The unparalleled success of the Third Gift Concert, for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will make it only necessary to announce the Fourth to insure the prompt sale of every ticket. The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all the details like the others, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who may apply for them.

Agents wanted in every city and town. Tickets will be ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky. and Manager Gift Concert,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

NEW HALL HOUSE

MILWAUKEE.

We offer for sale or to lease on very favorable terms, the Calvert House, as it is known by the traveling public.

It is situated on the principal business street, convenient to steamboats and depots. It is full of guests and doing a good business. Possession given immediately.

For full particulars apply to

FINCHLIN, LYNDE & MILLER,
Milwaukee, or
J. B. BISSELL, Chicago.

RAILWAY OILS, &c.

GEST & ATKINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Extra Lard, Tallow, and Railway

OILS,

Coach Candles, Car and Axle Grease, Waste,

CINCINNATI, O.,

Invite the attention of consumers and the trade to the sterling grade of their manufactures.

[For those what the Vienna correspondent of a prominent metropolitan journal says in reference to their exhibit at the Vienna Exposition:] "Messrs. Gest & Atkinson, of Cincinnati, make a very good display of oils. Their goods are unexceptionally arranged, and present to the observer a means of obtaining their merits. The variety of oils they have on exhibition is truly surprising. From appearances, they stand in a fair way of taking a prominent position on the prize list."

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS!

WILSON BROS.,

R. R. cor. State and Washington-sts., } Chicago.
Arcade-court, Clark-st., south of Madison, }
Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

IT WILL PAY TO ORDER

HARRIS SHIRT

SHIRTS!

From HARRIS & CORE, 91 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

Writing Paper and Envelopes,

ALL SIZES & QUALITIES,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

113 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE—The frame building on southeast corner of Lake and Fourth-sts., together with boiler, engine, shafting, &c., &c. Building is 65x66, 2-stories and basement, well suitable for light manufacturing. Apply to BROOKS & BURMEISTER, on premises.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Curtis, Goshorn & Fontayne, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. M. L. Curtis retiring. The business of the old firm will be settled by A. C. Goshorn and A. Fontayne.

M. L. CURTIS,
A. C. GOSHORN,
A. FONTAYNE.

Chicago, July 29, 1873.

Having purchased the interest of the retiring partner, Mr. M. L. Curtis, we have this day formed a copartnership under the name of Goshorn, Fontayne & Co., and will continue the manufacture of Gas Fixtures at the old stand, Nos. 214 and 216 State-st.

A. C. GOSHORN.
A. FONTAYNE.

Chicago, July 29, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between H. Schanzlin and J. J. Wilson, known under the firm name and style of H. Schanzlin & Co., has, on this day, been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. J. Wilson being solely authorized to collect all outstanding money, and to settle all debts and liabilities of the above named firm.

H. SCHANZLIN,
J. J. WILSON.

Dated, Chicago, this 24th day of July, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

James R. Stanley has this day been admitted as an equal partner in the firm of Burkitt & Sutton. The style of the firm hereafter will be

BURKITT, SUTTON & STANLEY.

THOS. M. BURKITT,
EDWARD C. SUTTON.

Chicago, July 22, 1873.

WATCHES.

FINE WATCHES,

We have the largest assortment of Fine Watches in the West, which we are selling at remarkably low prices.

We have just received another large invoice of GOLD GUARD CHAINS.

N. MATSON & CO.,

STATE & MONROE-STS.

FINANCIAL.

P. B. WESTHALL, Pres't. SYDNEY MYERS, Cashier

THE MERCHANTS', FARMERS', & MECHANICS'

SAVINGS BANK.

Incorporated 1861. Commenced Business 1862.

75 South Clark-st., Chicago,

Opposite Old Court House.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

62 Halsted-st., near Madison.

EXCLUSIVELY A SAVINGS BANK.

COOK COUNTY

SAVINGS BANK,

108 Washington-st.,

Northeast corner Clark, opposite Court-House.

WEST SIDE OFFICE,

17 Milwaukee-av.

Depositors—William B. Ogden, Raymond Prindeville, George Taylor, Henry H. Fuller, F. C. Taylor, N. S. Bouton, E. B. Ogden, Emil V. Page, Elisha S. Wentworth.

MONEY can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more full months.

Stocks for Sale.

National Bank Stocks; Chamber of Commerce; Traders' Insurance; Chicago City Railway; West Divide Railway.

HAMMOND & GAGE,
79 Washington-st.

Collateral Loans.

COMMERCIAL PAPER WANTED.

HAMMOND & GAGE,
79 Washington-st.

SKOW-PETERSEN, ISBERG & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 2 South Clark-st.,

Issue CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all European cities.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies.. 2 cts. | 100 Copies....75 cts.
10 Copies.....15 cts. | 1,000 Copies....$5.00

Address J. W. DEAN,
Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $200 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,

SECOMB & CO.,
197 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

BLANK BOOKS, &c.

J. M. W. JONES,

Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer, Railroad Work and Office Stationery Specialties

Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

GENERAL NOTICE.

Shippers, Attention!

For Points in Colorado, New Mexico, and Kansas,

THE GREAT NEW ROUTE

Now offers special inducements in the way of freight and tickets. Call and see

A. A. SERGENT, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
W. F. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

The members of Hesperia Lodge, No. 611, A. F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend a regular communication of the Lodge, to be held at their hall, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., this (Wednesday) evening, July 30, at 7 o'clock, to dispose of a quantity of lumber, &c. By order of the W. M.

C. H. BRENAN, Sec.

Masonic.

Special Assembly of Oriental Sov. Consistory, S. P. R. S., at Asylum, corner Randolph and Halsted-st., this evening, at 8 o'clock, for drill. By order

ILLA. C. IN CHIEF.

Masonic.

Special communication of Ellsney Lodge, No. 311, A. F. & A. M., will be held this (Wednesday) evening, in Oriental Hall, at 8 o'clock.

E. G. BOWKER, Sec'y.

K. of P.

Special convocation will be held by Excelsior Lodge, No. 4, K. of P., at their Castle Hall, No. 19 South Halsted-st., this evening at 7:30 sharp, to make arrangements for the funeral of our brother, George A. Sheldon. Bro. Knights of Sister Lodges have been specially invited.

A. HUTCHINSON, C. C.
GEO. A. STEARNS, K. R. & S.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the E. C.

J. C. DICKINSON, Recorder.

POLITICAL.

Convention of Ohio Liberals and Allen County Democrats at Columbus To-Day.

Preliminary Deliberations—Mr. Groesbeck's Letter Likely to Be the Basis of the Platform.

The Action of the Dodge County, Wis., Grangers Repudiated by the State Grange.

Meeting of the Bureau County, Ill., Republicans.

They Demand Free Lumber, Free Salt, Free Iron.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., July 29.—Until this evening there was a feeling of fear that the movement for a combination of Liberal Republicans and Progressive Democrats would not assume the shape of success, but when, early this evening, the delegates began to come in, plentifully, with assurances of many others following them, and it became known that a harmonious understanding had already been reached by the men then recognized as leaders, a feeling of cheerfulness and of strong hope prevailed. Among the heads that were knocked together this afternoon in consultation as to men and platform were those of Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, of Richland County, Judge Sloan, of Ottawa County, and the Hon. Fred Hassaurek, the Hon. George E. Pugh, Judge Caldwell, and others of Hamilton County. Within an hour after the arrival of some twenty delegates from Hamilton County this afternoon, the talk about making no ticket, or adjourning to the arms of the straight Democratic Convention of the 6th of August died away, and the subject of good men for nomination was discussed. Among the gentlemen suggested and addressed, either personally or by telegraph, were the following: For Governor, Judge Collins, of Cincinnati; Hilton A. White, of Brown County; and Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff, of Richland County. Lieutenant Governor, Cooper, of Mount Vernon; Norton L. Townsend, of Lorain. Supreme Judge, Judge A. S. Latta, of Defiance; Judge Gilmore, of Preble; H. B. Payne, of Cleveland. Attorney General, T. E. Cunningham, of Allen County, J. T. Wingtrocks, of Columbiana. Board of Public Works, Dr. Brown, of Toledo.

It is generally understood to-night that Hon. George E. Pugh will be made temporary Chairman to-morrow, and will speak briefly, and Thomas Ewing, Chilton A. White, or Col. Parrot, of Dayton, be made permanent Chairman. Speeches will probably be made by Judge Caldwell, of Cincinnati, Mr. Cunningham, of Allen County, and others of prominence. It will positively speak. There are up to this time, 10 p. m., forty out of eighty-eight counties already represented.

COLUMBUS, O., July 29.—11:30 p. m.—The platform agreed upon to be submitted to-morrow accepts the points of William S. Grosebeck's letter, with a very positive free-trade plank.

To the Associated Press.

COLUMBUS, O., July 29.—The indications are that the Liberal and Allen County Convention to-morrow will not be so large as was anticipated. Up to this time the representatives of thirty-two counties have arrived. The Liberal Republicans held a caucus to-night. W. B. Sloss, of Ottawa County, acted as Chairman. Most of the evening was spent in the interchange of opinion and the prospects for success in this new party movement, and, while all the speakers of course hoped for success, several of the most prominent among them declared they did not expect success this year, but were willing to wait results.

A resolution indorsing the Liberal State Executive Committee in changing the time for the meeting of the Liberal Convention from the time first selected was, after a long discussion, laid on the table, and a number of the speakers argued that the time had come when the Liberal Republican party, as a distinct organization, should be abandoned, and the following resolution was finally adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily join with the Democrats of Allen County, and all others who choose to participate, to form a new party, and cast with the living issues of the day, and unite with them in the adoption of a platform and the nomination of a ticket.

Col. Lowe, of Dayton, in the course of his remarks favoring this new party movement, said he was fully satisfied, from personal knowledge, that Senator Tinuman was at heart in favor of this party, but did not openly act with us because he felt he was impotent to bring up the masses of the Democratic party to his support. Col. Lowe said he hoped some high-minded Democrat would be chosen to head the ticket to be nominated to-morrow. This sentiment was heartily applauded.

The indications are that either Chilton A. White, of Brown County, or Judge Collins, of Cincinnati, both Democrats, will be nominated for Governor.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 29.—Last week the Dodge County Patrons of Husbandry issued a call for a State Convention of Grangers, to meet in Milwaukee, Aug. 21, to consider the practicability of nominating a State ticket at the next election. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Grange to-day, a resolution was adopted, repudiating that action, and ordering the Patrons to have nothing to do with the proposed convention. The following is the official notice from the State Grange to the Patrons:

WORTHY PATRONS: It has recently come to the notice of the State Grange that certain movements are being made to commit the Order to a direction of political action during the coming State elections. A convention has also been called by what purports to be the Dodge County Council of Granges, to meet in Milwaukee on the 21st of August, avowedly for political purposes. The State Grange consider this action very unwise, and counsel all their patrons to beware of the machinations of those who desire to thus violate one of the fundamental principles of the Order, by entering into the turmoil of political strife. We herewith caution all Granges against taking any notice whatever of the above-mentioned call, as it is entirely unauthorized by any proper authority.

By order of JAMES BRADSHAW,
Secretary of the State Grange.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., July 29.—The Bureau County Republican Convention to-day was very harmonious. The following ticket was placed in nomination: J. W. Templeton, for County Clerk; H. M. Trimble, County Judge; Z. S. Hills, Treasurer; J. A. Mercer, Superintendent of Schools.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the Republican party as the party of progress and reform.

Resolved, That a firm adherence to the Republican party and its principles is the most sure plan for securing the interest of the people in their efforts to control the consolidations of railroads and all other monopolists, which, by the moneyed power of the country, are taxing the people as to oppress the people, and we will vote for no condition that is not in full sympathy with the anti-monopoly movement.

Resolved, That while the Republican party is in no sense responsible for the recent increase of salaries and back pay, voted themselves by the members of Congress, it seems that not unworthy of the men upon whom the people have conferred the title of Honorable, and Republicans and Democrats alike who voted for approval of, or accepted it, should be rebuked from the public service as rapidly as opportunity occurs.

Resolved, That we deem railways to be improved highways in which private capital is invested for private and public profit, to be realized through public use by being operated for the purposes of common carriers, properly subject to regulation by law in their mutual interest.

Resolved, That a free interchange of the products of industry at reasonable rates of transportation is absolutely essential to the full development and prosperity of our agricultural, manufacturing, commercial, and all other industrial interests, and for the realization of such prosperity, the Government shall control by law the exercises of every franchise granted to transportation companies; prohibit exorbitant rates of passenger fare and freight, and all unjust discriminations against persons, and from localities, that the people may be protected against all wrongful use of the increasing power of railway and other corporations as competition wherever practical, in the surest and most efficient regulation. We look with favor on the improvement of water routes of the country, among which are the opening of ample water communication from the Lakes to the Ocean, the extension of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to Rock Island, and the completion of the Illinois River improvement.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue and for revenue purposes only; that in its distribution it is to be made to bear on the luxuries rather than the necessities of life, and that we are in favor of placing lumber, salt, and iron on the free list.

VILE CONSPIRACY.

How a Job Was Put Up by a Special Treasury Agent to Swindle an Importing Firm—Perjury by Wholesale.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The defense of Edward Borke & Co. in the suit began against them for defrauding the revenue in undervaluing goods passing the Custom-House promises to expose a singular conspiracy alleged between their clerk and Special Agent Jayne. The clerk, Clark, inspired by the success of the informer in the Phelps, Dodge & Co. case, altered the books and invoices of Borke & Co., in the absence of the firm, and caused their broker to make false entries at the Custom-House. He saved the original slips from the English houses, and gave altered duplicates for entry at the Custom-House. None of the firm, but only their broker, who had power of attorney, swore to these false invoices. The loss to the Government in the invoices aggregating $30,000 was only $150, and no other false entry in the books of the firm for forty years were found. The clerk, Clark, having abstracted the original invoices, went to Jayne and made a written agreement to furnish the evidence to convict for one-quarter the amount obtained from the firm. Jayne also agreed to find a person to act as informer, and the books and papers of the firm were actually seized on the affidavit of a boy in Jayne's office. The evidence of all this is said to be complete, and the confidant of Clark has revealed the whole plot. These developments have caused great indignation among the merchants to whom the facts are known, and it is ascertained that the District-Attorney will not dare to prosecute the case, lest the facts of Jayne's part in the alleged conspiracy is revealed.

RAILROAD RATES.

Important Decision of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners on Through Rates to Eastern Points.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, July 29.—The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners had under consideration this afternoon a question submitted by a Superintendent of one of the great through lines to New York, whose name we could not learn, as to whether he could give through rates to New York from one point on his road, and refuse to give them from other points, notwithstanding the articles offered for shipment at each place were of like quantities of the same class. The Commissioners decided a reply to be returned, stating that he could not, for such action on his part would be a violation of the law.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Cheap Transportation Committee met to-day and adopted a call for a mass-meeting at the Cooper Institute early in September, and made arrangements for its general circulation.

FIRES.

Serious Conflagration at the Iowa Penitentiary—Forest Fires on the Canadian Railroad—The Baltimore Fire.

FT. MADISON, Iowa, July 29.—A fire broke out at 7 o'clock in the boiler shop of the Iowa Penitentiary on the north side of the grounds, which burned the boiler shop, carpenter shop, trip-hammer shop, and partly destroyed the dry kiln. Word was telegraphed to Burlington for a fire-engine at 8:15, and the engine arrived at 9:40. At 10:30 the dry-kiln took fire, but was soon stopped by the engine. The loss to the State is $10,000. And the loss to the contractors $20,000. The Burlington boys worked their engine admirably, and at 11 o'clock the fire was completely under control. No prisoners escaped. All were safely locked in the cells on the south side. No lives were lost.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—The rains of yesterday extinguished the fires that raged in the woods along the line of the Camden and Atlantic City Railroad for a distance of twenty miles. The ravages of the fire can be seen in the blackened trunks of the trees and the burned cornfields and orchards. The farm-houses escaped through the exertions of the people.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 29.—The official report of the Fire Inspector places the number of buildings destroyed by the fire on Friday last at 113, of which 64 were three-story brick houses; 23 two-story brick houses; 18 four-story brick houses; 3 churches, and 3 restaurants; 3 boarding-houses, and 4 stables. The official estimate of the loss is not yet made.

THE INDIANS.

Arrival of Stanley's Party at the Yellowstone Unmolested—The Santee Sioux on the War-Path—Bellicose Attitude of the Yankton Sioux.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 29.—The Bismarck *Tribune* of the 23d inst. reports that Gen. Stanley's expedition had reached the Yellowstone above Glendine Creek on the 17th. All well. No Indians were seen. The steamer Key West took supplies up the Yellowstone from Glendine Creek.

A war party of 300 Gros Ventres, Mandans, and Nez Percés returned to Fort Berthold, after several days' scout. The saw no Sioux, but did see Stanley's wagon train, which they did not approach, fearing they would be mistaken for hostile Indians.

The wagon train for Diamond River was fired upon by the Santee Sioux at Manah River on the 17th. No one was injured.

To the Associated Press.

YANKTON, D. T., July 29.—The surveying party in charge of M. T. Wooley arrived here last night, having been fired into by a party of about fifty Sioux Indians, of the Yanktonnai band from Fort Thompson, under the lead of a Chief named Quilted Fan. This occurred about 200 miles directly north of here, on James River, the Indians charging that the lands belonged to them, and they would not allow them to survey it.

CANADA.

Miscellaneous Political Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, July 29.—The election for Temiscouta County held a meeting yesterday and declared unanimously in favor of the House of Commons carrying on the inquiry into the Pacific scandal by its own Commission, and against the Royal Commission appointed by the Government. Prominent politicians were present.

TORONTO, July 29.—Interested parties have prepared and are circulating a petition to the Governor-General to prorogue Parliament without discussion, and allow the appointment of the Royal Commission. A counter-petition is, however, most popular.

The *Globe* urges the calling of meetings throughout the country at once to obtain an expression of opinion and a pouring in of petitions against permitting the accused appointing their own judges.

Further disclosures are daily expected.

Several Grand Trunk Railway conductors are under arrest for defrauding the Company of fares. Warrants are issued for others, who will be arrested on the completion of trips.

Camping Out.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, July 29.—A party of young men from this city have been camping on Plumb Island, opposite Starved Rock, since Monday of last week, and propose to remain there the balance of the current week. They spend their time in fishing, hunting, and enjoying themselves in a general way, and receive many visits from their friends in town.

Suicides.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Thomas Welham committed suicide to-day by taking poison.

WASHINGTON.

Consul Thorington Upheld in His Action in the Virginius Case.

A New Issue of Ten-Dollar National Bank-Notes Decided Upon.

The Murderous Modocs Condemned to Suffer the Death-Penalty.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CASE OF THE VIRGINIUS.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—It is generally understood that the Government will not take any action in the case of the Virginius, an examination of all the facts showing that there is nothing requiring its attention. Consul Thorington appears to have acted within the law, and according to the general policy of the Department of State. The reply of the Secretary of State to the note of the Spanish Minister on this question will be of such a character as to convince that official that there has been no breach of our neutrality obligations, and that our Government could not consistently repudiate the course of its representative. It may be stated that all the facts connected with the case have been laid before the President, and that he approves the decisions both of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Navy.

NEW NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

At the last session of Congress an act was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a new circulation of the National Bank-note currency. Among the provisions of the act is one that places the burden of the expense of the new issue upon the National Banks. As might be expected, the banks are not very favorable to the project, and some of them are openly opposed to it. The main argument in favor of the new issue was, and is, that many of the National Bank notes have been successfully counterfeited. The Secretary of the Treasury, who, according to the law, is allowed to use considerable discretion in the matter, has made a thorough examination of the whole subject, and has come to the conclusion that about the only National Bank note successfully counterfeited is that of the denomination of $10. He will, therefore, content himself with ordering a new issue of that denomination.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION

was decided by the Treasury Department to-day, it having been brought forward by the Collector of Customs at Sitka, Alaska. It appears that an American speculator has a new vessel built and owned by a Russian subject, had been refused by him, but a register was issued upon application being made by his wife, who is an American woman. The Department decides that if the owner of the vessel is not embraced within the provisions of this article of the treaty with Russia ceding Alaska to the United States, in which it is stipulated that the inhabitants of the ceded territory by remaining there shall be admitted to the enjoyments of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States, his vessel is not entitled to American registry, as merely a colorable transfer of the vessel by an alien to his wife, although a native born American, while he is really the owner, forfeits the American register which has been granted the vessel.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

An indication of the way things are going here, and also of what leading interested parties think, the following straws, which were contained in an editorial printed in the organ of the District, this evening, are significant:

It is well known that a large number of our citizens, including members of the District Government, have long held that, under the extensive jurisdiction over this District, they should exercise it, and that the District could be much more effectually and cheaply governed by a Commission than in any other way. That this will be brought about some day, we have no doubt, and it is not unlikely, indeed, that this will be the entering wedge in changing the form of Municipal Government. The county and municipal affairs of New York City are now virtually performed by Commissioners, created by the late Legislature, but whatever may be the future form of government for the District, there can be no doubt, we learn, that the present Government will be heartily glad to be relieved of the arduous labors and responsibility of their position at the earliest possible moment. They are not office-seekers or favorites, and are unable to put out place, have no public business men, who have at the sacrifice of money and health, given their time, brains, and energies to the thankless task of performing the city out of the slough of despond. That they will gladly relinquish the office to those for whom it has more charms.

THE MODOCS DOOMED TO DEATH.

The question of the fate of the Modoc murderers, lately tried by a court-martial in California, is at last put to rest, by semi-official authority, dispatches announcing that the Military Commission appointed to try them has awarded the full penalty of the law, and, except in case of Executive interference, the sentence of death by shooting will be carried into effect as soon as it shall have been approved by the President. All of those charged with the capital offense have been found guilty. The sentiment of the court martial was unanimous, and Gen. Jeff. C. Davis is earnest in the expression of his hopes that the law will be allowed to take its course. The papers in the case, there is every reason to believe, are now in Washington, but as Secretary Belknap does not return until Thursday, there is little probability of their contents being officially disclosed until after that date. The signature of the President will undoubtedly be affixed or withheld, according as the review of the court-martial proceedings by Secretary Belknap shall be favorable or adverse to the record before him. There are many facts in connection with the case of interest to the public which will shortly be divulged. It is thought, however, by army officials of high rank, that the findings of the court will be promptly indorsed.

THE PATENT CIGAR-BOX.

From all parts of the country protests are being received by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue against the adoption of the so-called patent cigar-box. The inventor of this box claims that its main object is to protect the Government against fraud; but, on the other hand, it is asserted that its adoption would chiefly benefit the party holding the patent. It appears to be generally admitted that it would subject the cigar manufacturers to much inconvenience, and much doubt is expressed whether it would more securely protect the Government. The Commissioner is disposed to hear both sides, and to give the matter a thorough investigation before coming to any conclusion. He regards this as something similar to the proposed beer stamp, which was proposed a year ago, and which, after a careful examination by a commission, was rejected upon adversely as a useless expense to the brewers, and as of no account to the Government.

REVENUE MARINE INSPECTION.

S. J. Kimball, Chief of the Revenue Marine Division, leaves here next week for the West, where he will make a thorough inspection of the lakes for the purpose of ascertaining at what point the new life-saving stations authorized by act of Congress shall be erected.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The Post-Office Department has established a free delivery of letters at Springfield, Ill., with four carriers. The service commences Sept. 1.

TRANSPORTATION VIA CANADA.

The Secretary of State has transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury a copy of the report of the Committee of the Privy Council of Canada in regard to the regulations, to be mutually agreed upon between the two Governments, under Article 30 of the Treaty of Washington, concerning the transit of goods through the United States and Canada. The report suggests several important modifications of the existing Treasury regulations in order to facilitate the Treaty. It is not doubted that a satisfactory arrangement will be made.

SENATOR SUMNER AND THE NEGROES.

Several leading colored citizens of Washington addressed Senator Sumner a letter, congratulating him on the recovery of his health, and expressing the hope that he will be able to resume his labors in the Senate, where, they say, he has so long and faithfully contended for equal rights of all men. They also mention that they are now agitating the question of the common school system in the District for all children, feeling confident that this is the only true way in which children can be educated without prejudice and discrimination on account of race, color, or nationality. Mr. Sumner acknowledged the note in a letter, in which he repeats in the strongest terms his well-known principle, favoring equal rights for all men, and urges the colored citizens to continue to demand and preserve them. In conclusion, he urges most strongly the right and necessity of all children, without distinction of color, to the equal rights and advantages of a common school education.

POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

A large number of Postmasters holding minor offices, having failed in their efforts for a general readjustment of salaries, will appeal to the Court of Claims. A number of claims have already been filed there, to be followed by many others. It is supposed the aggregate sum claimed will be at least $500,000.

LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

The Commission to determine the points where the new life-saving stations shall be established leave here next week, for a tour of inspection on the lakes, to determine where such stations will be located.

SOUTHERN SHIP CANAL.

The Board of Officers is considering the plan submitted by Capt. Howell for a ship canal to connect the Mississippi River with the Gulf of Mexico.

POSTAL CARD EXCHANGES.

Correspondence between the Post-Office Department and Great Britain, with a view to establish an exchange of postal cards at a low rate of postage, has closed. The British authorities declined the proposition, on the ground that they are opposed to any lower rate of postage than that now paid on letters. The proposition of the United States was to have an exchange of postal cards by the addition of 1 cent postage, the same as we now have with Canada.

NEW YORK.

Tom Murphy's Relations With the Government—Boss Tweed's Case—The East River Bridge—Sing Sing Matters—Soldiers' Colonies—Bogus Watch-Importers to Be Prosecuted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The *Tribune* has discovered, and will expose to-morrow, the revival of Tom Murphy's scheme to sell an old warehouse, which he bought for $400,000, to the Government for $1,000,000. The design is to take the building for an Appraiser's store, though remote from the business part of the city. The appropriation of $1,000,000 was smuggled into the bills of the last House, but detected in the Senate and thrown out. The proposition now is to rent the building at enormous rental, and Secretary Richardson and Collector Arthur are in correspondence on the subject. The fraud is bitterly opposed by the merchants, who say that the removal of the Appraiser's store would double their expenses for cartage of samples.

The sensation story that the District Attorney had conspired to save Tweed from re-indictment is without foundation. After the failure of the last trial he was re-indicted, and gave bail in several cases against him, the trial of which is deferred to October.

A bitter quarrel is going on between Comptroller Green and Commissioner Van Nort. Green is the personal representative of S. J. Tilden, and Van Nort is a follower of Tweed. Tweed and Tilden fought for years for the control of the Democratic General Committee, and their two men still keep up the quarrel for the control of the city funds. The Mayor and Aldermen are also fighting over the matter of patronage, and in the meantime all improvements are at a stand-still, and the City Government is almost at a dead-lock.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 29.—The last of the massive iron plates for the East River bridge anchorage was shipped to-day from Pittsburgh.

Sydney Dacken, the famous oyster man of Fulton Market, is dead.

The Wilson Colony Association, formed to enable former soldiers to take advantage of the new Homestead law, will send a committee West, in September, to select land. The first party of colonists is expected to leave this city next spring.

The notorious "Wes" Allen, the Sing Sing convict, refused yesterday to join a party of his fellow-convicts who were being sent to the Auburn State Prison. He retreated into his cell and armed himself with a knife. When the prison authorities were about to attack him there, he pointed to a can of nitro-glycer

A BIG YARN.

Alleged Remarkable Discoveries by a Russian Convict in Siberia---Mammoths, Woolly Horses, and Sea-Monsters.

The New York *World* publishes what purports to be a letter from Moscow, June 6, giving an account of the adventures of a Russian named Cheriton Batchmatchnick, who, sentenced to hard labor for life in the mines of Nestchinsk, Siberia, made his escape after four years, and, in the course of his subsequent wanderings, made some wonderful discoveries; on account of which, and the hardships he has undergone, he has received a pardon from his Government:

Having reached the summit of the Aldan range of mountains, right at his feet he beheld a parallelogram of valley, 50 miles wide, 150 long, and with a blue, quiet lake in the centre. To descend into this valley would be to get into a cul-de-sac; but Cheriton looked at the bleak snowy region behind him, and then down into the pleasant valley before him,—green, placid, quiet, cheerful,—and hesitated no longer. He could see no sign of habitation anywhere, but animals were browsing on the meadows by the lake, what sort he could not detect at that distance. He descended to the pass, put a new string to his bow, loaded his pistol afresh, tightened his belt, and began to go down the mountain towards the valley.

As he descended the snow grew less deep, and he camped that night on a bed of fragrant mosses, such as the reindeer loves, that was entirely free from snow. The next day, having his shed, he continued to descend the mountain side, which sloped regularly downwards, without being materially broken by spurs. As he descended it was quite evident that the valley was of a great depth, and far below the level of the steppes on the other side of the range. Indeed, if his observations are at all to be relied upon, the lowest part of this singular land-locked valley must be not above the level of the sea, if, as he supposes, it is not several hundred feet below it, like the Valley of the Dead Sea. Cheriton soon came in his downward course to a vast forest of firs, larches, pines, spruces, and ash, through which progress was difficult, and at times almost impossible. Several species of deer, some of which he knew, and others which he had never seen before, ranged this forest in great numbers, feeding upon a crisp, green herbage with an aromatic odor. Foxes and lynxes also were frequently met with bears, and a sort of plantigrade creature resembling the American wolverine or glutton. There were no wolves, but the Alpine foxes, black here as jet, and with beautiful glossy fur, hunted the deer in packs with a cry resembling that of the jackal. These animals were so tame that they came at once to the conclusion that they were unacquainted with man, and, consequently, that the valley was not inhabited.

The next day's journey brought Cheriton through the coniferous forest and to a wood of primeval deciduous trees, much larger than any he supposed Siberia to be capable of producing. This forest was open, without much undergrowth, and was turfed with succulent herbs and grasses, except where the rocks, which were of a limestone formation, cropped boldly out in enormous masses. Among these rocks were many caves, and from some of these beautiful rivulets trickled out and ran down towards the bottom of the valley. Cheriton at nightfall selected one of these caves for a lodging-place, and built a fire at the entrance—which was no sooner done than a bear ran howling out and escaped among the rocks. This made our adventurer determine to keep up his fire and also to explore the cavern before sleeping. He made himself torches and went into the place, finding nothing, however, save some great bats and the bones and teeth of some great animal. The next day Cheriton proceeded onwards, passing below the region of the forest and coming out upon a broad terrace covered with the greenest grass. This terrace, which sloped gradually towards the centre of the valley, was about eight miles in width, and seemed to bind the foot of the mountains all round as far as Cheriton could see. He found it warm enough here to make the coat of sable very uncomfortable. The terrace, which struck Cheriton as affording the finest natural pasture he had ever seen, was unbroken on its surface by any trees, and perfectly smooth except for a few occasional boulder of basalt, that stood up black and frowning. The plain was full of animals feeding, like domestic herds at pasture. At the lower margin of this terrace Cheriton came to a steep slope that descended fully 1,500 feet at a sharp angle, but not so steep as to be bare of the prevalent grasses. At the foot of this slope was the valley proper, and the lake in the middle of it. He immediately went down, and just at nightfall, forcing his way through a fringe of willows, he stood on the pebbly brink of this lake of dark-blue, transparent water, scarcely ruffled by the faint breath of an evening breeze. Thoroughly tired out, Cheriton built himself a large fire, cooked and ate a hare, and made himself a couch of willow branches, after which he sank over him, and laid down with his feet to the fire, but not to sleep.

Cheriton says he will never forget that first night of horrors by the haunted lake. He was beset with monsters. Dark shadowy forms came over the water, splashing towards him, and seemed to seek what his fire might mean. The tramping of great beasts on the crushed the willow stalks like pipe-stems on their way to the water's edge, and then came and stood over him, breathing heavily and slow as they seemed to gaze at the fire with stupid wonder, made him afraid each moment of being overrun. Wild eyes, reflecting the fire-light, shone around him, out of the gloom upon all sides, and wilder cries and howls gave new horrors to his position. He sprang to his feet almost paralyzed with fright, and fired off his pistol at the nearest intruder. The echo of the shot rang long around him, and as the echoes died away in the distance of the mastodons. It seemed the signal for the cries of a thousand new monsters to burst forth. There were mad plunging rushes of frightened beasts around him that made the ground tremble; a power-gutteral bellow near at hand. Bor-impressive more of these deep, full-toned, burning bellowings, and Cheriton, in the unknown towering dark shadow of some sort of fire about his resting-monster more alarmed ring sat watching all kindled a broad flame of the Theory [French organ] and similar papers, raised at every act of the Government which grimaces from wounds to the public peace and heralds a future full of storms. The attempts to corrupt the press, the processes against the press, the measures taken in Lyons, the demonstration of MacMahon's dragoons, and the despatches of the National Assembly to prosecute Rane, and Broglie's note of protest against the Italian Observer law be an encouragement on the rights of French residents in Rome, are all signs which answer badly for the future. The Liberal papers are greatly excited, and the *National* published an article headed "The Syllabus and the Encyclics," in which it communicates documents to show that the Jesuits intend to take possession of France before proceeding against Italy. To show that the Ministers go with the Monitor of Justice, Ernoul, and in which it is said that the subscribers submit themselves completely to the Syllabus.

The Frankfort *Journal* learns from an authentic source that the German Bishops have received orders from Rome to fight the State authorities to the last, by haughtily insisting upon their "sacred rights."

FIAT LUX.

THE SECRETARY OF THE IOWA STATE GRANGE.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 26, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read with interest your correspondent's letter, "Sul," from this place, in regard to the present status of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in this State. He is singularly correct in nearly all his important statements, but there is one, in the paragraph on the Illinois Railroad law, in regard to myself, that is incorrect. He states that "I was strongly prejudiced against Chicago." This is not true in any sense, but our farmers are generally, for the reasons stated in the paragraph. On the contrary, I am anxious to do all in my power to secure legitimate trade with the manufacturers and merchants of Chicago, and, if they will give better, or even the same, inducements that other cities give, it is our interest to trade with them. I have no prejudices against any city, and sincerely hope that Chicago merchants, by pursuing a liberal course towards our people, may enjoy all the trade of our people that she is legitimately entitled to, and I have done, and am doing, all in my power to secure such a result. Very respectfully yours,

WM. DUANE WILSON,
Secretary Iowa State Grange.

Mysterious Murder in Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis (July 29) Dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The city was startled this morning at an early hour by the report that Mr. Frank M. Moore, a well-known citizen, had been assassinated between 2 and 3 o'clock at his own house, and just as he was about retiring. He was shot through the brain while standing by the bedside of his wife; but by whom the deed was committed, has not been and may not be ascertained.

The Coroner's investigation was a very short one, and afforded no clue to the perpetrator of the horrible deed. The police have, however, arrested two negro men named Edward Williams and T. W. Williams, who rented houses from Mr. Moore, and are said to be guilty of the assassination. One of them, T. W. Williams, last Saturday week had a difficulty with Moore in regard to his rent, which Moore was in the habit of collecting weekly. It is said that the negro seized a brickbat and was about to commit an assault, when some one interfered. Whether the negroes referred to are guilty or not, it is certain that a difficulty occurred between one of them and Mr. Moore, causing some gossip in the neighborhood. This, however, is regarded only as a plausible pretext for the ascription of guilt to the negroes. By others it is thought this difficulty was in no manner connected with the immediate cause of the murder, which is involved in mystery. One theory is that it is the work of desperate burglars, who, having invaded the premises, and finding themselves discovered, shot their victim as he sprang out of the bed where his wife was sleeping, unconscious of the dreadful fate of her husband.

One thing is certain, however, and that is that the pistol was fired from a point on a level with Moore's head, as the ball entered the brain just above the left ear, and lodged in a direct line from that level. It is surmised by some that Moore had a difficulty with his wife, and that another nephew, a young man who slept in an adjoining room, came to her relief and killed him. But no marks of a struggle are visible, and the police do not consider this theory of enough importance even to arrest the nephew.

AQUATIC.

Five Hundred Miles of Rowing Against Time.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, July 28.

Charles Zirhut arrived in this city yesterday morning, having just accomplished the feat of rowing from Alleghany City in less than six days, a distance of 485 miles, on a wager of $500.

Mr. Zirhut is a young German, of light build and well-developed muscles, about 23 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches in height. He is not a professional oarsman, but gains an honest living at his home in this city by driving an express-wagon, of which he is the owner. He is very quiet and unassuming in his deportment, and does not seem to think he has taxed his energies much by his severe, self-allotted task, just completed.

The match was agreed upon two weeks ago yesterday; and grew out of an attempt to get up a horse-race between Zirhut and a butcher in Alleghany named Andy Lippert. The arrangements had been made for a trial of the speed of their respective horses, but when the time for the race had arrived, Lippert backed out and lost his forfeit money. Then the conversation was turned upon rowing, and Zirhut bantered largely and boastingly to get up a paper shell boat and row to Cincinnati in *four days*. Lippert than offered to wager him $500 he could not accomplish the feat in six days, which was at once accepted and the forfeit money put up, and one week's time given for preparation. In the meantime, that no preparation to speak of was made, and we are informed that Zirhut has not been in his boat more than half a dozen times in this season.

The money all in the hands of the stakeholder, and the referee appointed, Mr. Zirhut launched his shell into the water at twenty minutes past 5 o'clock last Monday morning, and, the starting signal being given, he was off like a shot.

The first day's rowing ended with his arrival at Steubenville, at 8 p. m. Here he took some refreshment and sleep, and then started again, arriving at Wheeling at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning; and, after a three hours' rest, he again started, landing at Marietta on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, and at Parkersburg soon after. Left Parkersburg at half-past 6 p. m., and arriving at Murrysville, at 8 o'clock, he stopped at Buffington Island, where he laid over for the night. Started again at 6 o'clock on Thursday morning, arrived at Pomeroy at 1 p. m., left at 5, and arrived at Gallipolis at 8 p. m. Left Gallipolis at half-past 5 o'clock on Friday morning, and arrived at Portsmouth at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. Here he took four hours' sleep, and was again in his boat by 6 o'clock, pulling vigorously for the end of desperate burglars, who, having invaded the premises, and finding themselves discovered, shot their victim as he sprang out of the bed where his wife was sleeping, unconscious of the dreadful fate of her husband.

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The run from Portsmouth to this city—117 miles—was made inside of nineteen hours, probably the longest run and best time ever made in a similar craft in the same time.

As before stated, the boat used for this trip is a paper shell, 30 f[eet] length, 12 inches beam, and 12 inches depth. The seat, or sliding-seat in which Zirhut has ventured himself for six days is only about 2 inches square. The oars used are 11 feet long, the spe being modeled in the shape of a spoon. The boat is a model of beauty.

On the way from Wheeling to Marietta Zirhut pulled directly ahead of and even with the steamer Queen City for a distance of eighteen miles.

There were crowds of people at all the principal towns along the route, curious to see the plucky little German who had started out on such a hazardous undertaking, and he informed our reporter that he had been kindly treated by all with whom he came in contact.

At Gallipolis he met with an accident in the dark, running his boat into a canal-boat and upsetting, compelling him to swim with his boat to shore.

Yesterday Zirhut appeared to be in fair condition, although stiffened somewhat from the severe work. He says he has lost fourteen pounds of flesh in the six days' pulling.

Mr. Michael Hannan, who started with Mr. Zirhut at Pittsburgh, kept within two or three hours of him all the time until he arrived within a little over one hundred miles of this city, when his boat was disabled by the breaking of one of the outriggers, compelling him to take a passing steamer for this city. Mr. Hannan says he regrets that he was compelled to abandon his shell from exhaustion, with fearfully swollen muscles, is all bosh.

During the last few hours of the ride Zirhut experienced much difficulty in keeping awake, being compelled to dash water in his face, and keep up a constant conversation with "Charles" to hurry up and keep at his work, or the $500 would be lost. Then with revived energies he would dash along for a few minutes until another drowsy spell came over him.

Now, that he has accomplished his task, there will doubtless follow similar ventures by oarsmen at the Smoky City. The same feat was attempted once before by Walter Brown, but he gave it up after rowing about half the distance.

There is some talk of getting up a scull race from this city to Louisville, to take place about the 1st of September; and as there are a number of good oarsmen in this vicinity, if it takes place at all, it will be attended with considerable interest.

Strange Fatality.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Courier.

One of the most remarkable instances of fatality on record, rather, series of instances—has reached the ears of our reporter. On the 22d of September, 1872, John Kennedy, of this city, purchased at the Union Ticket Agency of Th. Vennemann & Sons a prepaid passage-ticket to bring his wife and children from Liverpool, England, to this city. About the time Mr. Kennedy expected his family to embark, Mrs. Kennedy was taken sick and died. Upon being so informed, the Messrs. Venneman made arrangements to let some one else come upon the prepaid ticket, with Mr. Kennedy's children. About the 22d of June the children reached New York, under care of Michael Naughten, but before they could reach Evansville the father, John Kennedy, died here of heart-disease. The children and Mr. Naughten arrived here about a week ago, and, strange to say, on the 15th inst., Mr. Naughten was prostrated by sunstroke and died the next day. Death seems to have accompanied these hapless little ones until now they are left in orphanage in a strange country; but, under the care of a kind relative and friend, may we yet live to see them prosperous and happy.

Burned to Death.

Miss Mollie Ryan stepped upon a match while walking in the street of Ogdensburg, N. Y., the other day, and her skirts instantly caught fire, at which she did the worst thing possible—ran with all her might, fanning the flames till they completely enveloped her and stretched up above her head. Her clothing and hair were entirely burned off and she died of her injuries after a few hours of intense suffering. She was to have been married in a few days.

Dr. Mary Walker.

In her Baltimore lecture, Dr. Mary Walker again declared that nothing could indice her to abandon her style of dress. The Secretary of the Treasury, even, hadn't money enough to buy her off. She spoke of herself as the only woman in Baltimore dressed properly for windy weather or ascending a ladder.

THE WILLIAMSPORT MURDER.

Arrest and Confession of the Criminal.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, July 28.

In Friday's *Gazette* we gave a brief telegraphic dispatch announcing the murder of Isabella McBride, an aged lady, several miles from Williamsport, and the terrible beating of her husband. Since then we have obtained the following particulars: In a farm-house near Linden, about four miles and a half from Williamsport, equidistant from the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad and a public road, resided a couple aged about 75 years. It was generally believed that they had secreted in the house a large quantity of gold—some placing the figure as high as $25,000. The known, however, was that the house contained but two occupants, and they old and feeble, and that thousands of dollars of gold were supposed to be in their possession, was communicated to a brakeman on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad named Nelson Wade several years ago, and on Tuesday evening he carried into execution the diabolical design he had doubtless nourished for a long period. The man and wife were just making preparations to eat their supper, when a visitor suddenly made his appearance. Mrs. McBride had gone toward the cellar in the outside with a crock of milk, and the door leading to the basement being closed, she placed the earthen vessel on the floor-step. As she proceeded to open the cellar door she was violently assaulted with a club by the stranger, and, although pleading for mercy, the monster continued his brutal and cowardly attack on the unprotected woman until she lay weltering in blood and death ensued. The fiendish wretch accomplished, Wade took the club with which he had murdered Mrs. McBride, and, with the blood dripping from it, rushed into the house and approached the head of the husband until he supposed he had killed him. He was now master of the terrible situation, and commenced a search for the gold which he thought was in the house. He succeeded in obtaining, it is said, about $9,000, when he quit the scene of his horrible work.

The murderer was arrested in a brothel at Williamsport on Wednesday night; and, on Thursday, he made the following confession to the Coroner's Jury:

"I am American-born, and have relatives living near here; the afternoon I committed the murder I walked up the tow-path from the city; went to McBride's house and calculated that it was about the time they had done their milking; last winter when I was at Glosser's, near by, Mrs. Glosser told me of the trunk up-stairs; and while I was there last winter I made it my business to find out how much money these old folks had. On reaching the house on Tuesday afternoon, I was met in the yard by one of the dogs, which barked at me. I soon made up with him and walked into the house, when McBride wanted to know what I wanted there; I told him I wanted a drink of milk, when he told me to go to the cellar where the old lady was at the milk; me if I had any money to pay for the milk; from the cellar I returned to where the old man was for some bread, but found he had bolted the door; when he unbolted it I shoved my foot in and the old man struck at me; I then knocked him down with my fist; the dog then made at me and I knocked him down.

"I then struck the old man with the stick three times, when he cried murder; I then hit him another rap with the club; I then went to the cellar and struck the old woman; but, as I have told you several times, I did not shoot her, as I had no pistol, but bought one at Trott's yesterday.

"When I came out of the cellar, after killing the old woman, the old man was up, and the dog was licking the blood off his hands. I then hit him again. I then procured an ax, went up stairs, and broke open a chest, and found the trunk I had heard Mrs. Glosser talk about; it was too heavy, and I made two trips that night carrying away the money.

"The club I used was cut in the woods near by with a small jack-knife. They will find it where the grass is trampled down; that is where I looked over the money. I got between $60,000 and $70,000. I will not tell where it is. When I come to die, I will tell some poor man where it is; but no rich man shall have it. There are two bags buried in the city—two shovels, and two bottles.

"I have had fifty names in my lifetime, but Nelson E. Wade is my right name; were I to do this over again I would exchange all the silver for paper money; that's what bothered me, it was so heavy."

Sheriff Platt then remarked to him: "You must have nerve to do this." To which he replied: "Yes, sir, I am hardened. When a child I dreaded the word murder, but after going through the rebellion, and on the frontier with Custer Carson and others, I shrink not at any crime; they may take me out and hang me in the morrow; I have only once to die; I have killed several women before this one."

Of the money taken $5,500 has been recovered.

It is evident that Wade is inclined to boasting. He takes pride in relating how many he has killed, and how easy it is to form the habit. Among all the women he boasts of having killed, one act, he claims, was in self-defense—that of a Spanish woman, who became jealous of him at a dance, and attacked him; he drew his revolver and made short work of her; he said he had no relatives in his youth who took any interest in him, and that his life on the frontier just fitted him for murderous deeds. Despite his claims, has no horrors for him, and whenever they get ready to "swing" him, he will be on hand—it will be a performance that they cannot repeat.

When he was handcuffed in the prison, he boastingly warned the officers that he would have the irons off before morning. Late on night it was discovered that he was as good as his word and had removed them. Another pair was placed on him while, but he had them off as good next morning. Whether he will remove the last pair placed on him remains to be seen.

The old man McBride was much better this forenoon, and returned to consciousness for a few moments.

TEXAS FEVER.

The Cattle Disease at Kidder, Kan.—Every Case Fatal—Upward of 900,000 Lost by the Ravages of the Disease.

From the Cameron (Kan.) Observer, July 25.

We visited Kidder on Wednesday, in company of Mr. James Q. Brown, of this place, to investigate the ravages among the cattle in that vicinity. Much excitement prevailed in that usually quiet village, inasmuch as nearly every family living in the village owning cows have lost one or more, in some instances working a great hardships, as some of the poor families depended largely upon butter and milk for their sustenance.

The farmers and stock-growers adjoining the village have been heavy losers, and very many more are now sick and will die, entailing such a loss as will bankrupt many. One farmer was cited where a family moved from Pennsylvania last spring, purchasing 40 acres of land, upon which they took up a residence, expended their money for a team and cows, first paying half of the purchase price for the land, depending entirely upon the proceeds of their cows for a living during the summer. This was accomplished, but this dreadful malady has taken them, jeopardizing their all. Many similar instances could be cited. Below we give a list of the losses, as reported up to Wednesday morning, together with the names of owners, all of whom reside in the immediate neighborhood of Kidder, and in Cameron township:

O. Smith, 3; Rev. Rusco, 2; Dr. Mulvey, 9; G. H. Thompson, 7; Earle Austin, 1; A. H. Gurney, 1; Mr. Whitelaw, 2; George King, 2; Mr. Benedict, 5; Eli Chubbuck, 20; Rescon Richardson, 41; Mr. Rooney, 1; Scott Boys, 17; Conrad Rose, 4; Mathias Harter, 1; Mr. Williams, bloodied stock worth at least $100 per head, 9; Mr. Wood, 2; Mr. Darby, 1; Mr. Hancock, 2; David Orsh, 11; Mr. Pritchard, 9; Mr. Montgomery, 1; Mr. Watt, 2; Mr. Saunders, 1; Mr. Farnsworth, 1; Mr. Stiles, 4; Mr. Donnelly, 1; Mr. P. S. Kenney, 1; Mr. Carroll, 1; Reed Gurney, 10; Elijah Gurney, 6; Mr. Mitchel, 9; A. Allen, 1; Jerry Shea, 1; Mr. Fain, 1.

This disease seems to be communicated by the grass eaten, and causes a terrible burning fever which dries up the acids of the stomach and deposits of the bowels, forming a hard substance which it is found to be impossible to reduce to acid. Nothing approaching a natural condition. This soon creates an inflammation of the stomach and bowels and a very painful death ensues. No remedy has yet been discovered giving relief when the above condition takes place.

Robert Thompson and Frank Taylor, the owners of the Texas cattle, and upon whom the condemnation of all law-abiding citizens must fall, are said to have shipped the stock importing the disease, to Kidder on the 18th day of April last, direct from Texas, and dividing the herd, took them to different localities for pasturage, thus greatly extending the disaster. Mr. Thompson has heretofore borne a good reputation in this community as a law-abiding citizen, but there is much evidence which goes to show that he, with his partner, willfully hazarded the property of their neighbors for the sake of a small sum of profit upon their purchase, and by thus doing has merited the severest penalty known to the law. It is further reported that they drove their herd from Kidder to Osborn—some cattle having already been attacked upon the line of march—where they shipped them to Quincy, and there sold them, as a stock cattle, to feeders in parcels to suit purchasers. If this should prove to be true, what act of injustice may we not expect from them in the future. Mr. T. has left for parts unknown. Mr. Taylor was arrested and taken to Gallatin, where he was bound over in the sum of $250.

This Friday evening the farmers, and others interested, hold a meeting at the Gurney school-house, two miles south of Kidder, to consult as to what can be done to recover damages from the railroad company for bringing the above stock into their midst, and to consider other matters in this connection.

AN IOWA WOMAN.

Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper, the Iowa Bee-Culturist, and Her Work.

Des Moines, Ia. (July 23) Correspondence St. Louis Republican.

Iowa is somewhat in advance of her sister States in the measure of civil, and I may say political, rights conferred upon woman. Whether married or single, she has all the civil rights of man, and if married she has all the civil rights of her husband. She can sell and transact business, make contracts, sue and be sued, and convey property independent of her husband. She is entitled to all proceeds of her own labor, independent of her husband's debts. She may even sue her own husband. There being no statute to the contrary, she can hold any elective office. Indeed, one case has arisen in the courts as to her right to hold an elective office, which was decided in her favor.

She has not yet been granted the ballot, although the question has twice been before the Legislature, and once passed the Lower House in her favor; but was defeated in the Senate.

Thus, the day being opened, we find a large amount of business being transacted by women. They fill the pulpit, practice before the courts, and also become physicians. There are now in this city three who are physicians. Of these most widely known in the State, and, I may add, the country at large, Mrs. Ellen S. Tupper, the bee culturist. As several articles have been written about her, and those not entirely correct, I will give a short sketch of her, which may be accepted as true, and which I feel sure will be read with interest, as the record of a truly remarkable woman.

Mrs. Tupper was born at Providence, R. I., in 1822. She was a daughter of Noah Smith, afterwards a prominent politician in Maine, and for a time Assistant Secretary of the United States Senate. Her mother was a sister of Henry Wheaton, author of the well-known treatise on international law.

Mrs. Tupper was educated at Providence, having all the advantages that wealth could give; and, with that practical turn of mind characteristic of her, she studied many subjects not usually taught then to girls, which since have been beneficial to her. She made good use of her opportunities, for at the age of 16 she wrote an essay to compete for a prize offered by a leading and popular magazine, and won it over many competitors. The motto which illustrated her then has been her beacon through life, "to win success."

In 1843 she married Mr. Allen Tupper, a successful lumber merchant at Houlton, Maine, her father having already removed there and engaged in the lumber business. There she resided ten years, enjoying all the luxury that wealth could give, when her husband removed to Newton, Massachusetts, where her health failed and she became, what she has ever since been, a confirmed invalid. Her physicians pronounced her heart diseased, and her stay on earth very short. Thinking a change of climate might be beneficial, the family came to Iowa in 1851, locating at Brighton, Washington County, she so feeble as to be unable to leave her bed. The fresh and invigorating air of her new location soon revived her wasted energies, and she regained her health. Her husband in the meantime had invested his money in a tract of timber land and steam saw-mills. His health soon failed, and being unable to attend to his business, his wealth melted away like dew before the sun, and poverty and bankruptcy came upon them. Thrown upon their own resources, Mrs. Tupper determined to find some way of relief. She had never done a moment's manual labor. Necessity stared her in the face, and several small children, one a babe, rang their demands in her ears. She engaged as a teacher of a school 3 miles distant, at $20 a month, and with her babe in her arms she, on horseback, daily went to her task, returning to her household duties when out of school. After the close of the school, she established a school in her own house; she loves little children, and soon she had a house full of pupils. Thus she managed to support her family right along until 1857, when she turned her attention to bees. She purchased two colonies, and began to work with them, meanwhile reading everything which she could find relating to beeculture; but she soon learned that the theory and practice were two quite opposite matters. Her two colonies increased rapidly. She bought improved hives, and as she could afford them. She soon became interested in Italian bees, and procured a few. She then began to write about bees, giving the result of her practical knowledge. Her first article was published in the Burlington *Hawkeye*, she receiving for her pay therefor. In 1865, the writer was appointed by the United States Agricultural Report, bees for the United States, and a Washington paper said of it: "Though written by a woman, it is a model of efforts of that kind. She knew what she wrote about, and told it—not one word too much, not one word too little. Her reputation soon began to be established; she was sought out by various journals, and she now writes regularly for the *National Agriculturist* and *Bee-Keepers' Magazine*, the New York *Tribune*, *National Bee Journal*, and *Colman's Rural World*. She also has the position of lecturer on bee-keeping, natural history of bees, etc., in the State Agricultural College at Ames, whither she goes regularly. With the officers of that institution she has visited different parts of the State, holding Farmer's Institutes, and wherever she goes never fails to elicit much interest in her subject.

In the spring of 1872, she, with her family, removed to Des Moines, in order to gain a more central location. She formed a partnership with Mrs. Amelia Harvey, thereby adding abundant capital to her practical knowledge, and the firm was known as the Italian Bee Company. An agent was dispatched to Lake Como, Italy, to procure queen bees, and the business was rapidly increased. In the fall of that year she purchased the interest of Mrs. Harvey in the business, and gathered her bees for the winter in the rear of her house, at Cottage Grove, about one mile from the city.

Early this spring, while she was in the city with her family, her house took fire and her 200 hives of bees were destroyed. Writing to a friend, she said: "Again, some of you to find my house a wreck, and 200 stocks of bees by troublesome instruments. In the German Chancellerie he enjoys undisputed sway. There he has no colleagues, but only colleges. There he has to do with the Emperor and Reichstag alone; and has no fear that his plans will be thwarted by a rebellious House of Lords. And after years of toil and labor, with a large family dependent upon me, I am again a large family, and have to begin work with them, meanwhile reading everything which she could find relating to beeculture; but she soon learned that the theory and practice were two quite opposite matters. Her two colonies increased rapidly. She bought improved hives, and as she could afford them. She soon became interested in Italian bees, and procured a few. She then began to write about bees, giving the result of her practical knowledge. Her first article was published in the Burlington *Hawkeye*, she receiving for her pay therefor. In 1865, the writer was appointed by the United States Agricultural Report, bees for the United States, and a Washington paper said of it: "Though written by a woman, it is a model of efforts of that kind. She knew what she wrote about, and told it—not one word too much, not one word too little. Her reputation soon began to be established; she was sought out by various journals, and she now writes regularly for the *National Agriculturist* and *Bee-Keepers' Magazine*, the New York *Tribune*, *National Bee Journal*, and *Colman's Rural World*. She also has the position of lecturer on bee-keeping, natural history of bees, etc., in the State Agricultural College at Ames, whither she goes regularly. With the officers of that institution she has visited different parts of the State, holding Farmer's Institutes, and wherever she goes never fails to elicit much interest in her subject.

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THE LAW COURTS.

Disputed Ownership of a Valuable Bit of Real Estate.

Decision of Judge Davis on the Forty-Eight Hour Fermentation Rule.

A Lawsuit Based on the Destruction of the North Door of the Old Court-House.

The Winslow Estate to Pay 25 Instead of 5 Per Cent.

End of the Fight Against the Tax-Fighters---The Rulings and the Results.

The Courts Condensed---Sentence Day---In Bankruptcy---New Suits.

A VALUABLE THIRTY FEET OF EARTH.

Abner C. Harding yesterday filed a bill in chancery against the Commercial Loan Company, M. D. Buchanan, George W. Smith, Robert H. Bulkley, and Charles T. Brown, to enjoin the sale of the east 30 feet of the west 80 feet of Lot 3, in Block 95, of School Section Addition to Chicago, which was to take place at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, on filing a bond for $45,000, obtained a temporary injunction. The bill shows that on the 11th November, 1871, complainant contracted to buy said property from George Bickerdyke, who claimed to own it, and received a conveyance the following day, since which time he has been in possession, claiming the fee simple. It is stated further that on the 6th June, 1871, Charles T. Brown, then owner of the land, contracted to sell the same to James R. May and John F. Coffman for $27,000, Brown to show a perfect title; that May and Coffman shortly sold their purchase to George Bickerdyke (of whom the complainant made his purchase) for the sum of $36,000; and Brown supplied May and Coffman his abstract, and who in their turn delivered it to Bickerdyke; that May and Coffman told Brown of their sale to Bickerdyke, and got him to make the deed due to them direct to Bickerdyke, agreeing with Brown to pay him $4,000 down; said Brown to deposit said $4,000 in the Manufacturers' National Bank, to operate as a tax offset in May, and Coffman paying over to Brown the balance due on the purchase from him. The payment of $4,000 was made, and the deed was deposited in the bank; but the balance was not paid, it being subsequently agreed instead that May and Coffman should pay Brown another sum of $5,000, and execute a note for the same, payable three years after date, to wit: June 27, 1876, with 6 per cent interest, secured by a deed of trust to Robert H. Bulkley. The $5,000 was paid and note and trust deed duly executed. Brown then canceled the deed left at the bank, and made invested a warranty deed to May and Coffman, dated June 27, 1871 (even date with the note and trust deed they ought to have known before, namely transactions, although nominally dated June 27, 1871, really took place on July 22, 1871. The $9,000 paid and $20,000 to be paid made as alleged consideration of $29,000, so as to cover various contingencies, etc., but the real consideration was $27,000, as at first agreed; and it is alleged that the purchasers had the option of paying off the principal before ($18,000) and of naming the fee simple, provided they could do so within sixty days after the date of the agreement setting aside the contract providing that a deed was to be made direct to Bickerdyke and deposited in bank. Under date of July 22, 1871, Brown and the Trustee, Bulkley, made said agreement for option (which complainant sixty days, in writing, for $16,000 in cash, and May and Coffman gave notice to Brown of their intention to raise the money, and make the payment of $18,000, and thus summarily close the transaction and release the note for $20,000 and trust deed. Then Brown went to Europe, neglecting to make arrangement for the release of the note and trust deed, and the perfect settlement of the property in the event of the buyers finding the $18,000 within the stipulated sixty days, which they did, offering it to Bulkley, who refused to charge himself with anything of the kind. Brown returned, and the sixty days having then expired, also refused, inflexibly maintaining that by the expiring of the sixty days without the payment of the $18,000 the hard bargain for the $20,000 had become absolutely good for the full sum on its face. On the 31st of July, 1871, it is alleged that May and Coffman conveyed the title thus described from Brown to said Bickerdyke for $42,000, and Bickerdyke made the conveyance to complainant for $36,000, subject to the trust deed. It is also alleged that there is a defect in the title, disclosed since the first sales from Brown to May and Coffman, and the latter to Bickerdyke. The property having thus reached its present highly muddled condition, the interest for the first year fell due, and complainant paid it, in the delusive belief that he was the owner. He knew of the trust deed, but not of May and Coffman's agreement for option to pay it off, and actual offer, under such agreement, to pay it off. When the next instalment of interest fell due the complainant was sick at his residence, Monmouth, Warren County, this State, and the day was allowed to pass without the interest being paid. Meanwhile, it turned out that the Commercial Loan Company had got hold of the note and trust deed, although they had given no notice to complainant. As soon as complainant's adviser in Chicago could communicate with the complainant the money was offered to the Commercial Loan Company, but Buchanan, to whom the matter was now in the hands of their solicitor, Gen. W. Smith, and they could do nothing, after that, although the complainant received no communication from the parties, the latter went so far as to advertise the property for sale, which the complainant heard nothing of until it was pointed out to him by the merest accident in the paper. To enjoin the sale this bill is brought.

A MILLS WORTH MILLIONS.

The distillers' forty-eight-hour rule suits, which are claimed to involve several millions of dollars of internal revenue, have been decided by the United States Circuit Court of this district by a decision in Fahnan v. Easter, Collector.

Judge Drummond having long ago said that he considered the forty-eight-hour rule was an unfair one, but that the Supreme Court of the United States would probably read the law differently to himself, and as he would not pretend to set himself up above the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Davis, of that Court, had better be asked to try the above suits, the latter Judge did hear the cases, and has now decided. Fahnan v. Easter in favor of the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

In his decision requested Judge Drummond, in his absence, to inform the counsel that he sustained the demurrer of the defendant simply; and the latter has done so, without giving reasons, or going into details.

It is only necessary to explain that the forty-eight-hour rule is that ruling by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the effect that fermentation shall be held to take place and be paid for in forty-eight hours, although it is conceded that fermentation takes place only in seven-and-forty hours. The law provides that, when the distiller makes his mash, he shall give notice to the officers. A difference of twenty-four hours makes just a difference of one-third in the tax. It is another method of raising the revenue exactly one-third, without the authority of law, of any change in the law. The tax has always heretofore been paid on the seventy-two-hour rule; and the distillers who were assessed under the forty-eight-hour rule paid under protest, and these suits were commenced to test the opinion of the courts of their legal rights. The Supreme Court having already decided that the distiller may be made to pay for all the grists his distillery can produce, instead of all he does produce, very few Judges could be found to take the trouble to decide against the obnoxious rule.

Their Honors may possibly decide to certify a difference of opinion to the Supreme Court. Although Judge Drummond has taken no part in the decision of this case, he has never concealed his dislike to the forty-eight-hour rule.

THE OLD NORTH DOOR.

In the old times—that is to say, the ante-fire days—it had become so well recognized a practice to sell real estate at the north door of the noble Court-House then existing, relics of which are still standing, between Washington and Randolph, LaSalle and Clark streets, that it grew to be a custom to insert such a condition in all trust deeds.

The north door went down, like many thousands of less noted doors, in the October fire, and the question is frequently raised as to what place may be legally substituted for that precise spot, and whether a sale at any spot is legal. This is illustrated in Stanley v. Field and others, in chancery, commenced yesterday in the Circuit Court.

Benjamin F. Stanley affirms that Michael Cray and his wife, Julia A. Cray, on the 1st of December, 1872, conveyed to him the fee simple of Lot 3, in Block 5, as platted by the Highland Park Building Company, in the City of Highland Park, subject to a trust deed thereon to C. R. Field to secure a note made to C. R. Orville Fay for $1,000, dated July 27, 1870, payable in two years, with 10 per cent interest. This deed contained the provision that, if default should be made in payment, the land should be sold at the famous north door. The complainant brings up the history of the north door, and refers extensively to the deed, to show that the north door alone was in the mind of Cray and wife, as well as in that of Field, and no other door, and that the sale was so unalterably fixed to come off at that particular door as to create serious doubt as to whether any other door would serve the purpose equally well without a special order of court. Default was made, and the property advertised for sale. But not at the north door; at the north door of the Adams Street Court-House, in fact; a toy or a building that has no "north door" that anybody ever heard of. The question of the door is fortified by one Basil, said to be the present holder of the note, who, it is alleged, committed himself to the complainant Stanley that there shall be no forced sale of the premises. Besides that, there is a discrepancy in the interest account; for all of which the complainant is remediless at law, and prays the intervention of court of equity in the premises enjoining the sale of the property at the north door of the new-fangled baby Court-House instead of the north door of the old authentic and reliable but not fire-proof structure. On filing a bond in $200, a temporary injunction was granted until the hearing, and the property and decided. This question of whether property conditioned to be sold at the old north door can be sold at the new one or not, is one upon which the lawyers of the city are divided.

THE WINSLOW ESTATE.

R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of the estate of Ferdinand S. Winslow, in bankruptcy, yesterday procured a decree, in the suit he instituted in chancery against the Scandinavian Bank, to recover certain notes and property mortgaged to secure them.

The Master's report, which is confirmed by the decree, finds that the note made in favor of the bank on July 15, 1872, for $25,000, was executed whilst Winslow was not insolvent, and therefore the Bank is entitled to hold it. That from the evidence it does not appear that he procured the railroad iron at Montreal to be leased as charged. That the title to the note and mortgage of the Scandinavian Bank for $25,000, dated Oct. 15, '72, secured by five notes given by Thomas P. Tollman of $5,000 each, eight notes of Augustus Jacobson, each for $5,000, and stock in the Scandinavian Bank, is found to be in the Assignee. Lastly, that the title to the property described in the trust deed by Alexander Sellers to Wilson K. Hibbard to secure four notes of Winslow for $25,000, is in the Assignee.

This decree will give the Assignee the means of paying 25 per cent on the claims instead of 5 per cent.

A CURIOUS BUSINESS TRANSACTION.

Charles H. Foster and Charles B. Tolliford pray the intervention of equity to save them from the consequences of a bad bargain. They represent that they bought of William Henshel, for $575, the sky-lights, side-lights, photographic instruments, and furniture of Henshel's rooms, at No. 985 State street, he representing them to be his, and that they were worth $985. They paid $100 in cash, and gave notes for the balance; having done which, they discovered that they ought to have known before, namely at the time of the sale, that the sky and side-lights were part and parcel of the house, and belonged to Mary S. Newhouse, owner of the house, and that the balance of the stuff was not worth over $50. And now they ask equity in the Superior Court to enjoin the payment of the notes, and any action on a chattel mortgage which Hensler has executed to secure the guarantee for the payment of said notes.

TAX-LIENS.

Yesterday the hearing of applications for judgments against property for delinquent taxes came to an end. County-Attorney Reed and Mr. Frank Adams represented the city.

His Honor has overruled all exceptions except two; sustaining those namely, on the ground that the County Court has no jurisdiction over property condemned for and occupied by the United States (this tax being for 1872, when the property had been condemned for Government purposes); and also sustaining the objection to the Hyde Park No. 2 special assessment on the ground that the Board of Assessors had not given sufficient notice according to law.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of Joseph D. Robertson, Leonard G. Klinck was appointed Assignee.

An order for examination in the matter of Allen J. Stevens, under Section 26, was yesterday made.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The following-named persons were sentenced yesterday:

James Willard, larceny, one year in the Penitentiary.

Richard Cannon, larceny, remanded for sentence.

Charles Bliss, larceny, one year in the Penitentiary.

John Boach and —— Gavin, larceny, one year in Reform School.

Albert Ricketts, larceny, one year in Reform School.

George Wilson, larceny, five years in the Penitentiary.

James O'Brien, larceny, nine months in the Penitentiary.

John Clark, larceny, one year in the Penitentiary.

Delia Mason, larceny, thirty days in the County Jail.

James Hogan, burglary, two years in the Penitentiary.

John Sullivan, larceny, two years in the Penitentiary.

Fred. Reibenbacher, larceny, one year in the Reform School.

George Watlers, larceny, one year in the Penitentiary.

John Marshall, larceny, one year in the Penitentiary.

Frank Smith, burglary, fifteen months in the Penitentiary.

Same, for a similar offense, same sentence.

Elijah Castledge, larceny, one year in the Reform School.

Arthur Bentley. Same.

Nicholas Grayhill, burglary, nine months in the House of Correction.

Thomas Reddin, ninety days in the House of Correction.

Charles Kelso, larceny, one year in the Reform School.

Albert Wartle, larceny, three months in the House of Correction.

William Woods, burglary, one year in the Penitentiary.

John Ennice, robbery, five years in the Penitentiary.

Harry Bonner, using personal violence on an officer, one year in the House of Correction.

Theodore Thompson, larceny, four months in the House of Correction.

Samuel Fry, larceny, one year in the Penitentiary.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

George L. Murchie yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court against T. C. Boyington, in assumpsit, $2,500 damages.

Francis D. Atherton yesterday commenced suit in the Circuit Court, in assumpsit, $2,500 damages, against Henry Schafer.

John C. Haines yesterday entered confession of judgment by F. S. and Wm. H. Condon, in the Circuit Court, for $270.

Fifteen appeal cases from various Justices' Courts were yesterday filed in the Circuit Court.

The Portsmouth Savings-Bank yesterday commenced suit against the Board of Supervisors of Warren County, in the United States Circuit Court, in assumpsit, $12,600 damages.

Jones & Laughlin yesterday commenced suit against Lyman Bridges, in the Superior Court, in assumpsit, $2,000 damages.

John W. Laimbeer yesterday obtained a decree against William Guilfoyle, James Casey, William Murphy, and Martin Smith, in an action of trespass, affirming that otherwise the result of any judgment he may obtain is in danger of being lost. He affirms that defendants have entered on 160 acres of his in E. ½ of the S. W. ¼, and the E. ½ of the N. E. ¼, of Section 18, 39, 13, and cut hay there worth $120, besides doing damage to the extent of $100; and that they are still on the land.

NEW SUITS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—The Portsmouth Savings-Bank v. the Board of Supervisors of Warren County; assumpsit, $12,600.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—44,427—John Willard v. Martha Willard; bill for divorce. 44,429—Ludwig Trenlich v. Philip Trenlich; confession, $183.50. 44,424—Hattie S. Smith v. Julius M. Smith; bill for divorce. 44,425—G. Hamilton & Co., v. George A. Chambers; confession, $13,450. 44,426—George L. Clinton v. Merrill E. Wigglin; case, $2,000. 44,427—John F. Woods v. N. C. Deakman; confession, $2,000. 44,428—William Tempel v. Patrick English; confession, $243.06. 44,429—Abner C. Harding v. the Commercial Loan Company, M. D. Buchanan, George W. Smith, Robert H. Bulkley, and Charles T. Brown; bill. 44,430—Withheld for service. 44,431—Jones & Laughlin v. Lyman Bridges; assumpsit, $2,000. 44,432—John W. Laimbeer v. William Guilfoyle, James Casey, William Murphy, and Martin Smith; replevin. 44,433—Fletcher, Lasear & Chaney v. Timothy M. Bradley et al.; replevin of naturalized. Ordered to refund $25.00. 44,434—Clara G. Duck v. J. B. Sweet; assumpsit, $700. 44,435—Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company v. Philip Hannofin; assumpsit, $700.

CIRCUIT COURT.—7,893, appeal. 7,894—Benjamin F. Stanley v. C. R. Field, Michael Cray, Julia A. Cray, and ——Basil, whose Christian name is unknown; bill. 7,895—George L. Murchie v. T. C. Boyington; assumpsit, $2,500. 7,896—Francis D. Atherton v. Henry Schafer; assumpsit, $2,500. 7,897—John C. Haines v. F. S. and Wm. H. Condon; confession of judgment, $270. 7,898—Charles H. Foster and Charles B. Tolliford v. William Henshell; bill for injunction restraining any dealing in certain notes and deed of mortgage. 7,899, 5, 9, 10, 7, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 2, 3—Appeals.

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Trustees---Report of the Water Commissioners---The Works to Be Built Immediately---Miscellaneous.

An adjourned meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees was held on Monday evening to hear the final report of the Water-Works Commissioners.

A very long report was furnished. They had made a personal examination of six Holly and Light Worthington engines; and had collected statistics which proved that it cost three times as much to purchase, and the same relative cost to run the Holly pumps. They recommend the Worthington pumps; the immediate construction of a crib on the lake-shore; the laying of 21,440 feet of 12-inch pipe, 35,308 feet of 8-inch, 50,244 feet of 6-inch, and 49,457 feet of 4-inch. Total, 156,544 feet.

Also, that pumping-works be located on the lake shore at Fifty-ninth street; provided, such modifications of the proposal of the South Park Commissioners can be secured as will make the lease perpetual, the annual rent not to exceed $1,000, payable in water, and that the private franchise of access to the works be allowed at all times for the transportation of building material, fuel, etc.; and that, if such modification cannot be secured, that then the works shall be located on Sixty-eighth street, on two and one-half acres of land to be purchased for the purpose.

Maps of the soundings taken on the lake shore were presented, by which it appears that Hyde Park has a rock-bound coast; that a ledge of rocks extends at varying distances of from 1,500 to 2,500 feet from the shore, at depths of from 4 to 27 feet, and that uninterrupted clay beds, fit for the passage of a future tunnel, should one be needed, are found only at Fifty-ninth and Sixty-eighth streets. Plans of crib and connections, of the engine-house, and network of supply-pipes were also presented.

Mr. Paul Cornell presented a written report of what he gave verbally before, including letters from Peoria, Ill., Dayton and Columbus, O., Kalamazoo, Mich., and Auburn, Dunkirk, and Ogdensburgh, N. Y., all in favor of the Holly system as the one best adapted for use both for domestic and fire purposes, and demonstrating by statistical reports that the expense of running the Holly engines was only about one-fifth the cost of running the Worthington, viz.: $7.63 at Syracuse, N. Y., to $37 at Salem, Mass., and $42.47 at Rahway, N. J.

Mr. Bonfield introduced the following which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk advertise for proposal to be submitted on or before the 7th of August, and to be opened by the Trustees, for furnishing the construction of the slitter-crib; the connecting-pipe to the shore; the engine-house and foundations; the laying of pipes for distribution; pumps and machinery of capacity to raise 2,500,000 to 5,000,000 million gallons of water each 24 hours, all according to the plans and specifications.

The location was referred to Committee No. 5, to report at the next meeting.

H. B. Bogue offered his resignation as a member of the Board of Water-Commissioners, and it was accepted.

Adjourned to Saturday, Aug. 2.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education of Hyde Park met on Monday evening at the house of Van H. Higgins. The petition of fifty-eight residents of Cornell and Brookline for a graded school was briefly considered. It is possible that a large brick school-house will be erected on the north side of Block 54 or 55 in Cornell, if the north fan factory is donated by the owners for this purpose. This location would suit both towns.

Adjourned to next Monday evening.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The popularity of sleeping-cars is increasing in Europe. English journals announce the formation of "Mann's Railway Sleeping-Carriage Company, Limited," and invite the public to subscribe to the stock capital of £200,000. The coaches are designed by Col. W. D. Mann, an American, and the Company's business will be conducted precisely as the Pullman Company's is here. The Pullman Company has constructed at its works a number of coaches to be used on the road between London and Edinburgh.

The following statement of earnings of important railroads is reported in the *Railroad Gazette* of the 26th inst.: Chicago & Northwestern Railway, second week in July, $386,095,—increase over same time 1872, 17¾ per cent; Michigan Central for June, $608,955,—increase 20¾ per cent; Great Western of Canada, week ending June 28, £22,950,—increase 10½ per cent; Grand Trunk of Canada, week ending June 28, £37,300,—increase 6¼ per cent; Milwaukee & St. Paul, second week in June, $187,450,—increase 73¼ per cent; Kansas Pacific, first week in July, $67,026.98; Erie, week ending July 15, $432,747,—increase 11¾ per cent; St. Louis & Southeastern (consolidated), first week in July, $26,252,—increase 60¾ per cent.

Experiments to test the comparative value of iron and steel boiler-plates will be conducted at Sandy Hook next fall. The experimenters will be provided with bomb-proofs, so that observations can be taken immediately after an explosion.

The road between New Bedford, Mass., and Fall River, sixteen miles in length, will be built forthwith.

The New York Central & Hudson River Railway has ordered forty new locomotives from the Schenectady Locomotive-Works.

Henry Cummins, who claims to be President of the New York, Utica & Ogdensburg Railroad, has been enjoined from interfering with the Company's affairs, and from removing any of its books and papers.

In the case of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad against the Kansas Pacific, the Davis County (Kan.) Circuit Court has decided that the 100,000 acres in controversy belong to the former road.

A SUMMER RETREAT.

An interesting article might be made out of a description of the summer residences of Chicago citizens. Few know how numerous they are, and how attractive. It is generally supposed that, when the earth is in aphelion, residents of Chicago run away to fashionable watering-places; but that is not so,—at least not in all cases. The more level-headed stay nearer home, and take their iced cobblers on the shores of some of the picturesque lakes to be found within a radius of forty miles.

One of the most charming summer estates in the North is that owned by Mr. H. A. Sargent, of the Michigan Central Railway, Mr. J. Packer Smith, and Mr. Nathan Corwith. It is situated on the banks of Diamond Lake, near the City of Niles, Mich. The estate comprises 45 acres, near the centre of which is a grove, as luxurious in foliage as a tropical forest. Near by is located the residence, a commodious and tasteful structure, furnished with every modern convenience, and surrounded by a large yard laid out in winding walks, flower-beds, and grass-plats. The residence fronts on the lake, a peaceful sheet of crystal water about twelve miles in circumference. The Michigan Central Railway runs between the house and the lake, and Mr. Sargent has built a station-house, of ornamental design, near the entrance to his grounds. The place is a sort of earthly paradise, so far as cool breezes and freedom from summer insects go to make up a paradise. The gentlemen who own this place have fitted it up with the intention of making a summer home, and they have certainly been successful.

Another attraction was added to the estate last week, in the launching on the lake of a miniature propeller. This little steamer was planned and constructed by Mr. J. Parker Smith, and is a perfect model of symmetry and grace,—a thing of beauty. She was baptized "The Gauntlet," and made her debut on her native element a few days ago. There were on board Capt. J. Parker Smith; Gen. Anson Stager, Mr. Gurdon Corwith, Mr. A. Booth, Misses Nellie and Belle Smith, Miss Nellie Stager, Masters Nathan Corwith, and Freddie and Johnnie Sargent. The vessel was built for the use of the families of Mr. Sargent, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Corwith. Last Saturday afternoon a party consisting of Mr. J. Parker Smith, Mr. Nathan Corwith, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Stephens, and Miss Mitchell, of St. Louis, participated in a pleasant fishing excursion on the steamer, passing around the lake, and landing on a "light little island" in the centre. The party caught fish galore. Such parties frequently enjoy the delightful hospitality of the proprietors of Diamond Lake.

DEATH'S DOINGS.

The Usual Weekly Gathering of the Health Board---363 Deaths Reported---Resolutions Regretting the Retirement of Dr. Rauch.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, Dr. John Reid, Health-Officer and Acting Sanitary-Superintendent, read a report showing the condition of the city's health during the week ending July 26, of which the following is a summary:

Number of deaths, 353,—a decrease of 71 when compared with the preceding week. The number of males who died was 155, and the number of females, 187. Mean thermometer for the week, 72.3 degrees. The greatest mortality was in the Fifteenth Ward, 47 being the number of deaths in that portion of the city. There were no deaths in the Second Ward. The diminished mortality was most manifest in acute diseases of the digestive organs, the decrease from these causes alone being 56. The decrease in cholera-infantum cases was 22. Eighteen cases of small-pox were reported, 12 of which were in the North Division. The deaths occurring from the disease numbered 13. There were 114 deaths from cholera infantum, and 7 from cholera morbus.

The report of the Health Officer showed that 613 nuisance notices had been served, and 746 nuisances abated. Sewer connections to the number of 97 had been made. The following articles were condemned as unfit for use: 11 quarters of beef, 1 calf, 10,926 lbs corned beef, 5 brls hams, 5 brls potatoes, 2 brls turnips, 2 brls onions, 1 box pears, 1 crate muskmelons, 36 bunches radishes, 250 dozen eggs.

The Mayor offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Dr. J. H. Rauch has faithfully served for the last six years as Sanitary Superintendent and member of the Board of Health of the City of Chicago; and

Whereas, He has declined a reappointment to those offices; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board, recognizing the great value of his services and high attainments in sanitary science, deeply regrets that our city is to be deprived of his counsel and aid.

Resolved, That the members of this Board tender to Dr. Rauch their thanks for his devotion and untiring diligence in the discharge of his duties, and in many respects very disagreeable duties.

Resolved, That this preamble and these resolutions be spread upon the records of the minutes of the Board, and that the Secretary be instructed to forward a copy of the same to Dr. Rauch.

Adjourned.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. S. Smith, of Janesville, is at the West Side Briggs House.

Col. R. F. H. Linn, of Marquette, is at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. John Stilwell, of Chatsworth, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday.

Gen. E. A. Paine, of Monmouth, left the West Side Briggs House last evening for St. Paul.

Elder C. C. Ramsey will preach in Mission Hall, No. 619 West Lake street, this evening.

The Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, ex-Auditor of the State, Springfield, is stopping at the West Side Briggs House.

The Hon. Milton Hay, of Springfield, was in city yesterday, attending a meeting of the Legislative Revision Committee.

Fred Diering, who keeps the hardware store, did not attempt suicide. It was John Diering, an old man 70 years of age, who did.

The Mayor and Commissioners of the Board of Public Works inspected the viaduct at Sixteenth and Canal streets, yesterday morning.

The son of Dr. Eaton, shot in the head last Thursday, has been steadily improving since Saturday, and the strongest hopes are now entertained of his recovery.

The Hannibal Zouaves, of this city, having received a special invitation to attend a celebration at Detroit on August 1 and 2, will leave for that town this evening.

James Bradford, St. Louis, Mo.; E. D. Doty, Cincinnati, O.; J. Flish, New York; John B. Holmes, Boston, Mass.; Louis Brush, Omaha; E. R. Caniee, Oshkosh, Wis., and C. J. McClean, Philadelphia, are at Anderson's.

J. W. A. Hill, Sansbury; John B. Hyde, Princeton; J. L. Lebrec, Philadelphia; William H. Steele, Kansas City; William A. Hawley, Syracuse; R. G. Pope, St. Louis; Enoch Borden, Jersey City; O. P. Keith, St. Louis; J. Bremer, Pittsburgh; Abram P. Eastlake, Washington, D. C.; S. McMahon, Fort Wayne; John G. Goss, Ohio; and G. A. Libby, Janesville, are at the West Side Briggs.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: D. Marion, Detroit; S. P. Dayton, Buffalo; S. A. Stewart and wife, New York; S. Bishop and wife, Waukegan; W. B. Hush, Iowa; H. Alexander, New York; W. B. Marshall, Dubuque; J. B. Harris, Grand Haven; T. Bowman, Council Bluffs; D. W. Miller, Rockford; P. A. Woolley, Grand Haven; J. M. Cyrus, Quincy; G. M. Ballord, Beloit; G. B. Hawley, Sioux City.

A woman has been arrested near Provo, Utah, on suspicion of being Katie Bender, the Kansas murderess.

At Galesburg, Ill., July 25, there was an assemblage at the residence of the Hon. B. F. Arnold of forty-six of the children and grandchildren of Mr. Arnold's mother, in honor of her birthday.

The John Stuart Mill Memorial Committee, in London, resolved to erect a statue to his memory, and to found certain scholarships in mental and political science, open to competitors of both sexes.

Victor Emmanuel it is reported, is to be excommunicated by the next encyclical of the Pope. The Papal edict will be read in St. Peter's amid the greatest solemnity; the Cathedral will be draped with black, and yellow tapers will burn on the altar.

"Burleigh," New York correspondent Boston *Journal*, writes that a book of several hundred pages is ready for the press, giving a minute history of the origin of the Woodhull-Bowen-Beecher scandal, and of all the parties connected with it.

Among the English celebrities announced to visit America this season are Wilkie Collins, Charles Bradlaugh, Gerald Massey, J. H. S. Aubrey, Henry Nichols, Hepworth Dixon, Madame Rouniger, Mrs. Dauncy Maskell, and Mrs. Scott Siddons, to whom may possibly be added Tom Hood, Tom Taylor, John Bright, and Newman Hall.

The East Saginaw (Mich.) *Carrier* of July 26, says:

A paragraph has been going round the press to the effect that members of the firm of D. R. Brown & Co. had been arrested on a charge of smuggling goods into the city from Canada, calculated to inflict great injury upon that well-known firm. The start of the report was in a paragraph sent by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, and from that sheet largely copied into the leading journals of the country, to the effect that D. R. Brown, C. S. Brown, and J. H. Mumford had been arrested on the charge above named. This we are authorized to refute in toto, as the only man arrested was one. A traveling man for a Montreal firm exhibited to the firm named some articles of jewelry, which was refused on the ground that the same goods could be bought in New York at a less price. Revenue officers were, however, sent up here to investigate the affair, who arrested the party who offered the goods for sale, he being the only party to blame in the matter.

THE TEMPERATURE.

The range of temperature in Chicago, July 29, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, 22 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

FAHRENHEIT.			
12:30 a. m.	73	1:00 p. m.	88
2:00 a. m.	74	1:30 p. m.	87
2:30 a. m.	71	2:00 p. m.	87
3:00 a. m.	69	2:30 p. m.	88
3:30 a. m.	69	3:00 p. m.	87
10:00 a. m.	84	3:30 p. m.	87
10:30 a. m.	87	4:00 p. m.	85
11:00 a. m.	89	4:30 p. m.	86
11:30 a. m.	89	5:00 p. m.	80
12:00 m.	89	5:30 p. m.	80
12:30 p. m.	89	6:00 p. m.	78

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.....July 29.

Schr Kate L. Bruce, Lewis Bay, lumber.
Schr E. R. Blake, Green Bay, lumber.
Prop Argyle, Montreal, sundries.
Schr Atlanta, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Clevelend, Menominee, lumber.
Scow Ahnapee, Mullin's Pier, wood.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Good Harbor, wood.
Schr Norman, Pensaukee, lumber.
Schr Sabine, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Julia B. Morrill, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Jo Vilas, Fox Marquette, lumber.
Schr C. Hill, Centreville, wood.
Schr St Tempo, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Schr Hattie Wall, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Jessie Platt, Manistee, lumber.
Schr L. B. Shepard, Cedar River, lumber.
Schr Melvina, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Cecilia, Mason's Mill, lumber.
Schr W. H. Bishop, Oswego, coal.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, lumber.
Schr Dolphin, Portage Lake, lumber.
Schr Annie Thorne, Clay Banks, railroad ties.
Schr Yankee Blade, Oswego, coal.
Schr Alice Mundell, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Ford River, lumber.
Bark C. J. Wells, Buffalo, coal.
Tug Chesnutte, Pinstigo, towing.
Barge Redfield, Pinstigo, towing.
Schr L. Van Valkenburgh, Buffalo, coal.
Schr M. L. Collins, Little Sodus, coal.
Scow Gladiator, Manistee, lumber.
Prop H. W. Jones, Holland, lumber.
Prop Toledo, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Atatinto, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Ameries, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Ethan Allen, Little Suamico, lumber.
Schr N. S. Grosthwaite, Buffalo, coal.
Scow Venture, Ahnapee, railroad ties.
Scow Mustang, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Zack Chandler, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Argo, Ahnapee, telegraph poles.
Schr D. Ferguson, Oconto, lumber.
Prop C. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries.
Schr Milan, Pentwater, lumber.
Schr Ora, Andrews' Pier, tan-bark.
Schr Lady Dufferin, Goderich, salt.
Schr Atmosphere, Buffalo, coal.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Barge Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Granite State, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Flying Cloud, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Truman Moss, Muskegon, lumber.
Scow Sea Star, Lake Terron, wood.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Ida Ellen, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. Gordon, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr J. Kilderhouse, Buffalo, coal.

CLEARANCES.....July 29.

Prop James Couch, Buffalo, 80,000 bu corn.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, 37,000 bu wheat, 300 brls flour; Erie, 700 brls flour.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 1,000 bu oats.
Schr Ben Franklin, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Prop Ahnapee, Buffalo, 67,000 bu corn.
Prop Richmond, Buffalo, 44,000 bu corn; 1,000 bu oats; 600 brls corn-meal; 1,100 brls flour; 2 brls pork; 2 brls corn.
Prop Colonna, Buffalo, 43,718 bu oats; 32,346 bu corn; 600 brls flour.
Brig J. M. Hill, Manistee, 2,000 bu oats.
Schr Hartford, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn.
Schr Rebecca, Buffalo, 60,000 bu corn.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 2,000 bu wheat, 25 brls pork.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 green-salted hides, 40 brls pork.
Barge Argonaut, Buffalo, 55,674 bu corn.

STORY CLEARANCES.

Schr Tuttle and Keller, Goderich, 16,235 bu corn.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn, 10 bales broom-corn, 14 brls whisky.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 22,337 bu corn, 1,377 brls flour.
Stmr Owen Sound, Owensboro, 400 brls flour, 100 brls pork.
Steam-barge Mary E. Robertson, Montreal, 16,540 bu corn.

Lake Freights

Were moderately active and a shade firmer, quotable at 5¼@5½c for corn and 8½@8¾c for wheat to Buffalo, and 10¼c for corn to Syracuse. Charters were: To Buffalo, schr Mary Marshall, corn, on p. t.; 5½c; schr Minnie Slawson, corn at 5½c; schr Minnie Williams, corn at 5c; prop Gordon Campbell, wheat on private terms. To Oswego, brig Rosecrans, corn at 10¼c. To Collingwood, schr Ontario, corn on owner's account. To Montreal, prop Ocean, wheat on through rate. To Au Sable, schr Julia Willard, corn on private terms. Total capacity equal to 67,000 bu wheat, 210,000 bu corn. Cleared: For Montreal, prop Argyle, wheat through; capacity, 14,000 bu.

Miscellaneous.

The Toledo *Commercial* reports a partial stoppage in the passage of vessels through Toledo, on account of the heavy weather which prevails at nearly all points on the lakes.

—The Buffalo *Express* says that the new barge J. H. Rutter has distanced all other competitors in this her second down trip in the contest for large cargoes. Her present cargo consisted of 63,613 bushels of corn, or 1,763 tons. Previous to this the propeller Arctic carried the broom on 1,729 tons. The Rutter is said to have drawn only 12 feet 10 inches.

—Apropos of the lumber trade, the Detroit *Tribune* says:

The moderate weather which set in a few days since has given the raft movement a fresh start. Since Saturday, several large rafts have entered the river, four of which have for their point Tonawanda. The tug Niagara, for Tonawanda, passed on Sunday, and arrived at that point in the evening. The tugs Kate Williams and Charles Hand arrived Monday, and are en route to the same destination. The tug Tecumseh passed down this morning with a large raft, which will probably be left at this point. These rafts, notwithstanding the rough weather, came through in good order, having only lost a few logs. The amount of lumber in each raft is about 2,000,000 feet.

—From July 10 to July 20 the tug Niagara took from points on Lake Huron to Tonawanda about 9,500,000 feet of timber in rafts. The largest raft contained 1,800,000 feet, and the smallest 1,000,000 feet. The tug Merrick, which came late in the season, has taken through two rafts, aggregating 1,800,000 feet. The total quantity of timber taken through by the two tugs above mentioned will be about 20,000,000.

—The lighthouse that was to have been built at Port Austin, under an appropriation of Congress for that purpose, has been located at Point Aux Barques, about two miles inside of the point of the peninsula. On such a site, the *News* says: It is stretching a "point" considerably to call this a "lighthouse at Port Austin," and the selection made gives dissatisfaction to many people here. The proper place would be on the outer end of the dangerous reef that exists here. Thus located, it would be an exact guide to the ent

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "School." Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER IS THE ONLY article in the world that will kill instantly flies, bugs, worms, and insects of all kinds.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of the April last Prize $250,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. T. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., P. O. Box 4284, New York.

TRY THE GREAT CHOLERA REMEDY, DR. KEN-DRICK'S Carminative Anodyne, a sure cure for cholera, cholera-morbus, chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, cholera-infantum, &c. Buy a bottle and keep it by you in case of need. For sale by all druggists.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Price, $1 per bottle. Dr. P. Perry's Pimples on the Face, Blotches, and Pimply Eruptions, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy. Use Perry's Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, July 30, 1873.

A mass-meeting to consider the transportation question is to be held in New York in September, under the auspices of the American Cheap Transportation Association.

Great Britain declines to make any arrangement for the admission of postal cards from this country at a special rate like that between Canada and the United States. The British postal authorities think the present rate of postage cheap enough.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad have been ordered by United States Judge Hopkins, at Madison, to desist from their bridge-building operations at LaCrosse until the suits are decided which question their right to build on the site they have chosen. The hearing of these cases will begin at LaCrosse, Sept. 9.

President MacMahon prorogued the French Assembly yesterday. In his address on the occasion he guarantees to preserve order during the recess, and states that the Government is resolved to maintain peace, which is France's greatest necessity. In his congratulatory reference to the approaching departure of the Germans, he pays President Thiers a marited tribute for the success of his negotiations for the evacuation of French territory.

The Republicans of Bureau County held a Convention at Princeton yesterday, to nominate county officers. Their resolutions pledge an undiminished support to the Republican party. The salary-steal is disclaimed as a Republican measure, and all participants in it are threatened with expulsion from political life. Tariffs, the resolutions further say, should be for revenue only, and iron, salt, and lumber should be placed on the free list.

The State Grange of Wisconsin repudiates the action of the farmers of Dodge County in calling a State Convention to meet at Milwaukee, Aug. 21. Formal warning has been served on all the Grangers to take no part in the movement, as it is "unauthorized," and violates a cardinal principle of the Granges not to mix in "the turmoil of political strife." This counterblast from the State Grange is excited by the declaration of the Dodge County Grangers, that the farmers, in becoming Patrons of Husbandry, had not ceased to be citizens, and that, as neither the Republican nor Democratic party is willing or able to suppress the prevailing ruinous political corruption, and the tariff, bank, railroad, telegraph, and other monopolies of the day, the farmers must take care of themselves by providing a new political organization. The Convention called for the 21st prox. was for "consultation, and such other action as may be deemed best."

The increased allowance of $125,000 a year which the British Government wishes to give the Duke of Edinburgh to set him up in his housekeeping experiment with the Grand Duchess Alexandrovna, of Russia, has been voted unanimously by the House of Lords. Premier Gladstone did not succeed so well with the House of Commons. He prefaced the motion for the allowance with a politic speech, in which he called attention to the opportune good feeling between England and Russia which might be expected to flow from this alliance, and deprecated any debate which might make the granting of the allowance, which he assumed would be given as a matter of course, seem ungraciously done. Members were found strong-minded enough, however, to declare their opposition. The motion, and its fate is still in store. A pronunciamento against granting a pronunciamento to the Duke any such unrepublican allowance.

Produce markets were rather unsettled yesterday. Mess pork was quiet and 10c per bbl higher, at $15.40@15.50 cash, and $15.15@15.30 seller September. Lard was quiet and steady at $7.87½@7.90 per 100 lbs for winter, and $7.50 for summer rendered. Meats were quiet and unchanged at 7¾c for shoulders, 8¾c for short ribs or short clear, and 10@12½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and strong at 93c per gallon. Lake freights were more active, and a shade firmer, at 5¼c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was in better demand at unchanged prices. Wheat was more active, and very irregular, closing strong at $1.30¾ cash, and $1.13¾ seller August. Corn was active, and advanced ¼c, closing at 35¾c cash, and 36c seller August. Oats were dull and ¼c lower, closing at 26½c cash, and 25¾c seller August. Rye was quiet and unchanged, at 56¼c. Barley was quiet and 1@2c lower, closing nominally at 78c for new No. 2 seller September. On the evening of Saturday last there was in store in this city 896,260 bu wheat; 2,790,108 bu corn; 730,324 bu oats; 56,562 bu rye; and 33,217 bu barley. The hog market was active and firm, at $4.35@4.85. Cattle were dull, and 25@35c lower, with sales at $2.00@6.00. Sheep ruled quiet and steady.

When the Rev. Mr. Reed, of Springfield, Ill., published his reply to Lamon's Life of Lincoln, he did a very injudicious act—for whether his views of Mr. Lincoln's legitimate birth, and of his religious belief, were true or otherwise, his article in *Scribner's Monthly* was certain to provoke a rejoinder. Mr. Lamon having been with difficulty persuaded to strike out some fifty pages of the opening chapter of his book, no intelligent friend of Mr. Lincoln would have shaken a red rag at him as the Rev. Mr. Reed did. The rejoinder has come in the form of a four-column article in the New York *World*, signed "C. F. B." C. F. B.'s communication to the *World* is brutal and nasty, and ought not to have been published. It nevertheless pretty effectually disposes of Mr. Reed and his *Scribner* article. It does not produce documentary evidence to show that Mr. Lincoln was not the son of his father, but affirms it with the utmost confidence, and states that such evidence is in existence and can be produced. It is evident that C. F. B. had a hand in the preparation of Lamon's Life of Lincoln, and that his portion of it is the least valuable of the whole, though perhaps the best in point of grammatical construction. The attentive reader of the book will not fail to discern three hands at work upon it. He will discern also that C. F. B.'s was the one which represents Mr. Lincoln to have been a cold, selfish, crafty politician, without any deep-seated convictions—a libel on his memory altogether more reprehensible, in our view, than any real or supposed blot on the escutcheon of Nancy Hanks.

They have a queer way of doing business in Louisiana. One of the customs is, that the Governor can keep any act of the Legislature in his pocket from year to year and can make it a law whenever he pleases. A Governor equal to the occasion can make a handsome thing by refusing to sign a bill until satisfied that he ought to do so. The latest case has just happened: The New Orleans Gaslight Company was organized about 1830. In 1860, before the War, its charter was extended to 1895, in consideration of it relinquishing its previous absolute monopoly and accepting certain established rates. In 1870, having exhausted nearly every imaginable form of legislative plunder, the carpet-bag Legislature created a gas monopoly of their own. The Speaker of the House took $50,000 of stock; the Chairman of the Committee on Corporations $300,000; Gov. Warmoth, who had to sign the bill, got $300,000, and large amounts were promised to various other persons. Warmoth signed the bill, and the Crescent City Gaslight Company, with a monopoly of fifty years, was established. But the old Company refused to give up. The Legislature tried to abolish the old Company. The Attorney-General, who held $50,000 stock in the new Company, brought suit against the old Company, and Judge Dibble decided in favor of the new one. The Supreme Court reversed this decision. The new Company then sought to sell out to the old one, and failed. So, at the last session, the Kellogg Legislature passed an act repealing the charter of the old Company after 1875. This bill Kellogg has been keeping unsigned ever since. By refusing to sign it, he could kill it. But it would appear that the old Company has taken no measures to have the bill vetoed, and Kellogg signed the bill a few days ago. All that is needed now is to have Judge Durell issue an injunction restraining the Supreme Court of Louisiana from declaring this act null and void, and issue an order to the Marshal to employ United States troops to seize the gas-works of the old Company and deliver them over to the new Company. Such an order would be as rational and legal as the one he issued last winter for the seizure of the State-House, and which has been sustained by the President on the ground that he must "sustain the decisions of the judiciary."

The Texas Border, or Mexican Raid, Commission have concluded their tolls on the Rio Grande, and have prepared a second report showing that claims are held by the ranchemen of a few counties of Texas against the Republic of Mexico for stolen cattle to the amount of $48,000,000—which is $11,000,000 more than the value of all the live stock in the State of Texas by the last census, including horses, sheep, and swine. This, however, embraces the cattle that the ranchemen *would have had* if none had been stolen. The actual and direct losses foot up some $15,000,000. From the New Orleans *Picayune* of July 18 we learn that the average value of Texas cattle on the ranche, counting yearlings but excluding calves, is $6 per head. The real and imaginary losses, therefore, amount to 3,000,000 head of cattle, while the actual losses foot up 2,500,000 head. Some faint idea of the industry of these Mexican cattle-thieves may be derived by comparing their operations with those of the Union Stock-Yards of this city. The whole number of horned cattle received at these Yards during the seven years they have been in operation up to the 1st of March, 1873, was 3,203,000 head. To reach these cards, the cattle had the advantage of seven trunk lines of railroad, all the Mexican cattle-stealers, way, according to the report of the Commission, are obliged to carry on their operations across a cactus desert 100 miles in width. The report fails to inform us that Mexico is better supplied with beef, hides, tallow, hoofs, horns, and hair than the other Spanish-American Republics, though this would be the irresistible inference from such an enormous importation. The report also omits to state the value of the entire property of the raided district—cattle, lands, ranches, horses, mules, cats, and dogs. Some information upon this point was furnished last year by Mr. H. E. Enoch, of Rockford, Illinois, who visited that country in the service of the Treasury Department. Mr. Enoch describes it as squalid, wretched, poverty-stricken, destitute of water, and wholly unsuited to the raising of cattle. According to the census of 1870, the total amount of property, including the value of farm lands, in the three counties most exposed to these raids, lying between Point Isabel and Rio Grande City, was $844,333, and the population 17,540.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* is opposing the election of the present Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Delano, to the United States Senate from Ohio, and exposes what it calls a scheme on his part to pack the Republican nominations for the Legislature in his own favor. The *Gazette* declares that there are in the State "thousands of Republicans who will take care to defeat any such ticket." It is rather late in the day to declaim against interference from Washington in the election of United States Senators, or indeed in any election in which an Administration have a personal interest. Last winter, when everything was somewhat chaotic in Louisiana, and the country, somewhat disgusted, was disposed to leave the final arbitrament of the matter to the courts of Louisiana, Mr. Casey, of New Orleans, became willing, if not anxious, to exchange the Collectorship for a seat in the Senate, but to do this required that a Legislature should be provided. The *Gazette* is familiar with what followed, and, if we recollect rightly, it did not sustain the Administration very heartily. Why may not the same proceeding take place in Ohio? What is there in the Government of the State of Ohio that should protect her from an interference and an usurpation, judicial and military, such as took place in Louisiana? It is true that Gov. Noyes is a different kind of man from Kellogg, and he would not probably accept the Governorship if thrust upon him, against the popular will, by Federal bayonets. Perhaps there is no Judge in Ohio who would venture to imitate Durell; but then it was not supposed there was one in Louisiana until the occasion produced him. Now, suppose, when the election is over, it is found that the Legislature elected by the people is anti-Delano, and, if permitted to meet and organize, would elect some other person to the Senate. Suppose the Board of Education in the City of Columbus declare that the people of Ohio would have elected a Delano Legislature if two or three hundred thousand people had voted who did not vote, and thereupon, without warrant of law, or having in their possession any election returns, should proceed to make out and publish a list of members of the Legislature who ought to have been elected, and declare them elected. Suppose when this is done they apply to a United States Judge, and obtain from him a judicial decree that the men declared elected by the Columbus Board of Education constitute the only legal Legislature of Ohio; that no person not named on that list shall be permitted to act as a member of the Legislature; that the Marshal shall employ National troops to seize the State-House and State offices. And suppose the Legislature thus created shall then meet, under the protection of Federal bayonets, and elect Columbus Delano to the United States Senate, what is the *Gazette* going to do about it? What will the people of Ohio do about it? It will not answer to say that such proceedings are so wildly extravagant that they can never take place. They have actually taken place within one year. The proceedings in Louisiana are not yet nine months old, and why not enact them in Ohio as well as in Louisiana? When the *Gazette* warns the Secretary of the Interior that thousands of Republicans in Ohio will take care that Republican candidates for the Legislature favorable to Delano are defeated, it means, we suppose, that Republicans in those districts will not vote, but will allow the opposition candidates to be elected. But the *Gazette* will remember that the bogus Legislature in Louisiana was declared legal on the ground that, if the people who did not vote at all had voted for the Kellogg candidates, they would have had a majority. So the non-voting policy will not avail any Republican who wishes to defeat Delano.

FRAUDULENT BONDS AND "INNOCENT HOLDERS."

In cases where a State or Municipal Government has been made nominally responsible by the unlawful and fraudulent acts of public officials, and whenever it is clear that public bonds have been issued in flagrant violation of the law, there is no more obligation upon the Government to redeem these bogus pledges than there would be upon an individual to pay a forged note issued by one of his clerks. As an instance of public duty in such cases, may be cited a decision of Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court in Kansas, relative to municipal bonds issued in violation of law. A question arose in Osage County whether taxes should be levied to meet the bonds voted by that county to private manufacturing companies, and it was referred to the Attorney-General of the State, who decided that "no official should levy and no person should pay such a tax." This decision was based upon one of Judge Dillon's, in which he declared all municipal bonds issued in aid of purely private enterprises to be null and void. The Attorney-General of the State added that, in this decision, "Judge Dillon merely gave voice to the unanimous judgment of the Bar of this State." In refusing to redeem this class of bonds, the municipal governments of Kansas cannot be charged with repudiation.

Of the same class with the municipal bonds described above are many of the State bonds issued by the carpet-bag Governments of Southern States. It is announced that the State Treasurer of South Carolina has prepared a statement showing what proportion of the State bonds are bogus, and it is predicted that the State will refuse to pay them. Thereupon the Philadelphia *Press* says: "Very likely these were fraudulently issued, but if repudiated at this time the loss will certainly fall on *innocent parties*." If there is no doubt that the bonds were fraudulently issued, then it is not easy to see how the circumstance that a portion of them may be held by innocent parties makes it incumbent on the State to pay obligations which it never assumed. The "innocent parties," if there be any in this case, have their remedy against the guilty parties who swindled them. But the State, being an innocent party itself in case the bonds were fraudulently issued, cannot reasonably be expected to shoulder the sins and make good the thefts of common swindlers, because the crime happens to have been committed in its name. If the State goes into this kind of business, it will henceforth be principally engaged in robbing its own people to pay "innocent parties" the money out of which they may be swindled. The fact is, however, that carpet-bag State bonds of the class described seldom find their way into the hands of innocent parties. It is not reasonable to suppose that many men have invested their money legitimately in this class of securities. The money was advanced upon these fraudulent bonds, it is well known, by a certain cliqie of speculating bankers, who went into the game with their eyes open, and took a large risk with the prospect of a large profit. They shaved these bonds enormously with good reason to suppose that they were fraudulent. Even if they were not acquainted with the details of the fraud, which is unlikely, there was *prima facie* evidence of fraud in the anxiety of carpet-baggers to dispose of their bonds at any price. Indeed, there is some reason to think that the original purchasers of these securities bought them in the belief that their party influences would some day induce Congress to give a National guarantee for their payment. A movement of this kind, it will be remembered, was actually developed in the last Congress.

The same rule that applies to bogus State and municipal securities also applies to fraudulent bonds and stocks of every description, and especially to what is known as watered stocks. The *Nation* claims that the wiping out of these fictitious and fraudulent issues of stock would also throw the burden of loss upon innocent parties, and talks feelingly of widows and orphans. We decline to be moved by such appeals. The bulk of watered stocks is in the hands of the Vanderbilts, Gould, Tom Scottis, and other speculators. It is constantly changing hands, but it rarely finds its way among the widows or orphans. About the very last investment sought by people of small means or in regular business is watered railroad stock. Its character is well-known by the people who deal in it. But, if it is true that a limited number of unsuspecting holders would suffer by its cancellation, this fact furnishes no argument why it should not be canceled. Its issue was in most cases unlawful in the beginning, and it was the duty of purchasers to inform themselves of this fact, if they did not already know it. Every guardian, trustee, or agent who has invested the money of a widow or orphan in fictitious stocks or bonds of any kind has been guilty of a breach of trust, for it was his duty to ascertain the nature of the securities which he was buying. It is sheer sophistry to maintain that a palpable fraud should be sustained because a few innocent persons have permitted themselves to be swindled or neglected to investigate the character of the securities which they were buying.

The fact that no monument marks the birthplace of Washington is now attracting some attention. It seems that the Virginia Legislature once appropriated $5,000 for inclosing it with a neat iron fence, after a descendant of the Washington family had deeded the ground to the State. This was under Gov. Wise's administration, but Wise's term expired and the War came on before anything had been accomplished, and the birth-place remains as it was. As all roads now lead to the Centennial in Philadelphia, one of the local journals suggests that this condition of Washington's birth-place is a National disgrace, and that Congress ought to make an appropriation for a monument before the celebration of 1876. This is all very patriotic, and might excite even greater enthusiasm than it is likely to excite if an English iconoclast had not stepped in with the assertion that Washington wasn't born in this country at all. Perhaps there is a notion that a monument on American territory would settle the dispute in our favor.

NOTES AND OPINION.

It is perfectly proper to name the farmers' movement the Anti-Monopoly party, because it has, in a hundred different conventions, declared itself as opposed to all tariff monopolists, railroad monopolists, bank monopolists, and, in fact, every form of monopolies imaginable, and its writers and speakers all agree in consonance with these declarations. It is perfectly proper to call the Republican party the "Monopoly party," because its leaders are in favor of the tariff monopolies, and bank monopolies, and oppose the formation of an anti-monopoly party. So long as the Grant managers defend the monopolies with such alacrity and cheerfulness, it is strange that they have such a distaste to be called monopolists.—*Peoria Democrat.*

—The public and private corruption—and they are inseparable—has reached a fearful stage in these United States cannot be denied by any honest, intelligent mind. The proofs are notorious, and can everywhere be found. The spirit of speculation and unholy greed for gain permeates all the conditions of the nation, the Legislatures of the States, the municipalities, the departments, and the petty offices. We greatly mistake the spirit manifested in the people have not determined, and that almost intuitively and without preconcert of action, to secure for themselves and posterity a reformed and far-reaching and so grand as to abash the vicious and confound the unworthy.—*New Orleans Times.*

—The farmers' organization is already too potent for the politicians to overlook, and it need only steer clear of them to secure the adoption of free trade and political reform.—*Memphis Appeal.*

—What we need is reform—reform everywhere; on the Bench, in Congress, in the Executive Mansion, in every legislative body, in every municipality. We must not only declare that we will put a stop to stealing, or punish the thieves, but we must make the people believe it.—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

—We repeat that the farmers' movement is a protest against the office-holders' party. That party has had absolute control of the Government during the time in which the evils complained of by the farmers have sprung up. To that party alone these wrongs are attributable. That party, by its organization, has the most slightest control of the legislation out of which those evils have grown.—*Madison (Wis.) Daily Journal.*

—Let the Grangers refuse affiliation with the old chronic office-seekers. This latter class of men should be required to take a back seat and let the industrial classes try their hands. We believe good would result from such a change.—*Galesburg (Ill.) Free Press.*

—There is not a scrap of the old Democratic banner left big enough to darn a hole in the seat of a pair of breeches. One had as well sing hymns to a dead mule as to undertake to reconcile the antimonities engendered by last year's fouls.—*Lancaster (Ohio.) News (Democratic).*

—The moment the managers of the Liberal Convention of the 30th have anything to do with the Democratic organization, that moment they will pass into insignificance. It is the third party that is wanted, not a bargain with the Democrats. The occasion is one to lay the foundation of a new party, and one to trade offices. It is not the time to reward favorites, but to proclaim principles and provide for political progress.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The editor of the *State Rights* (Oregon) *Democrat* says: "We are not a candidate for Congress, neither have we received letters from people, asking us to run. Other folks get all the letters on this subject, intended for us, and we never see them." [Exchange.]

—Free Trade for free men should be the main plank of the next party. Next to that, no law-made monopoly in any business.—*Dubuque Telegraph.*

—What could be more impressive than a squad of junketing Congressmen, travelling free over a land-grant railroad, and viewing the millions of acres of farm-lands they have given away. We know of nothing more so, unless they were engaged in cyphering out the rent-profits each received for his vote. But while this would be a spectacle of more grandeur, it does not touch the sublime. That is only attained when these same men get up a party-platform denouncing land-grants, back-pay, and the corruption of the times. That is a grand climacteric. When it is reached, an honest man may well inquire, "What next?"—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—From one border of the country to the other the intellect and respectability of the political press of both parties have proclaimed their freedom. This is more strikingly true of the Republican party than of the Democratic party, but is in fact true of both. In the Republican party we may name in exemplification of this, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the New York *Tribune*, the Springfield *Republican*, and the New York *Post*. A great number of less consequence are in the same path. On the Democratic side we cite the Missouri *Republican*, Louisville *Courier-Journal*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and New Orleans *Times*. With these, too, are a large number of scarcely less consideration. The papers we have named are the ablest, and by far the most prosperous, in the country. They represent largely the talent and manhood of the profession. The attitude of the political press of the country, as thus illustrated, affords a moral phenomenon unknown before in the history of journalism. The fruit of this change has not yet ripened. Just what it will be cannot now be certainly told. This self-emancipation of the press, may it not harbinger the end of party tyranny?—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.*

—It is high time we had a third party. A third party is a symptom of progress. It affords a rallying-point for the disaffected of the old parties, and sensible men are prone to be dissatisfied. The Free-Soil party was a dreadful affliction to the old Whigs and Democrats, but it had principles and a mission, and it grew continually. Every time its strength was tested an increase of its power was manifested. The time had arrived for the Whig party to die, and the Free-Soilers took the greater part of it, and became the great Republican Party. Now the time has come for the Democratic party to die. A third party is needed to assist in its total destruction. The Liberals organized and in the field will answer the purpose. We must put them in the field. They will not, we think, win a great victory on their first appearance, but they will define the conditions of future divisions, and will gain success when they have earned it; and as the Whigs were enabled to make choice between the Free Soilers and Democrats, the Democrats can have the choice of becoming Republicans or Liberals.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

TEMPERANCE.

Meeting on the West Side Last Evening

Speeches by the Rev. Mr. Lathrop, the Rev. Mr. Franklin, and the Hon. A. L. Morrison.

A temperance meeting of moderate proportions was held last evening at the church corner of Sangamon and Harrison streets. The attractions of the occasion consisted of music by an exceedingly amateur choir, and addresses by gentlemen who never drink themselves and are sorry for those who do.

MR. M'KENZIE

was the Chairman. On taking his place, he briefly set forth the object of the gathering, which was to create an interest for temperance in the breasts of the people, and stir up some enthusiasm on the law-and-order question. He had every faith in the ultimate success of the movement looking to the suppression of vice and crime, and believed that it only needed talk and work to bring out the temperance portion of the population and be victorious at the polls the coming fall.

He then introduced the

REV. MR. LATHROP,

a sturdy old man, who looked upon alcohol as the root of all evil. He said the question to be decided by the elections in the fall was whether the laws which had been placed on the statute-books by the representatives of the people should be respected and obeyed, or treated with contempt. He was of the opinion that the law-abiding and Christian people of the city would vote solidly in favor of the observance of the Sunday and other laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic. Those people had work before them, and success could only be gained by ceaseless agitation in the good cause. Already the rum-seller had marshaled his hosts, and the combination was no mean one in size. He had faith, however, that it would be vanquished in the peaceful battle which is to occur in November. The temperance people had God and right on their side; the anti-temperance had the flesh and the Devil on theirs, and when it came to a fight between them the former were bound to win.

THE REV. MR. FRANKLIN

was the next speaker. He advocated a never-ending battle against every beverage that contained a drop of alcohol in its composition, and read statistics emanating from an Irish doctor to prove that all beverages contained more or less of the poison that is ruining the nation, creating trouble in families, and bringing widows and gray-haired people in sorrow to the grave. He also recited an affecting story about a little girl dying in a wretched garret, to show that alcohol destroys natural affection. Her last words were: "Do not let father touch my body when I am dead." Her father was a drunkard. Mr. Franklin closed by advocating the union of Christians of every shade of belief in the movement for temperance and the preservation of the Sabbath, and made way for the

HON. A. L. MORRISON,

whose address was very long, and would have pleased the audience much more if it had been longer. Nearly every sentence he uttered was rapturously applauded, because it contained some sentiment that everybody admired but didn't care to speak about. Mr. Morrison sensified the anti-temperance party as a religious man and as a tax-payer, and dealt in some hard knocks in each character. He gave his ideas of what constituted a good citizen very clearly. If a good citizen was opposed to a law he would do his utmost to have it repealed in a legal manner, and if he was defeated in the attempt he would bow gracefully to the will of the majority, and not go around "'owling' about it," as Sam Gerridge would say. He did not think that any man who would keep open a saloon on Sunday for bacchanalian purposes was a Christian, and no man could make him think so. He alluded to the time when a certain popular movement fell upon a man named Heeling and buried him completely out of sight, and was of the opinion that the popular movement now progressing in the interest of temperance and good government would fall upon the same individual again and bury him so deep that he could never be resurrected. This country was an American country, not a German or an Irish country, and everybody who looked upon its laws or any of them as tyrannous had a perfect right to emigrate somewhere else at their earliest convenience. He believed that it was time to talk plainly. The rum-seller spoke out what he thought, and the temperance man should do the same. An important question was drawing nigh, and a mighty effort would be made to wrest the Government of the city out of the hands of the law and order men who now control it. If it succeeds, a tide of vice and crime would follow. The institutions reared and respected by Christian people would be swept away, and the Sabbath would be turned into a day of revelry and licentiousness. There should be an immediate organization of those who hope and pray that these bad things may never come to pass, and if they could only be brought out in their strength their success was assured.

After a few short addresses by other gentlemen, the meeting adjourned.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

No information regarding the Iowa railroad robbers has reached the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad officials in this city.

The friends of Tom Foley will regret to hear that his pretty two-year-old boy celebrated his birth-day on Monday by falling down-stairs and breaking one of his legs. He is doing well.

The gamblers who were arrested on Monday night, were discharged by Justice Scully yesterday, there being no evidence that they were playing.

The Board of Public Works yesterday opened several bids for fencing the approaches of the tunnels. No contracts were awarded.

Miester, the saloon-keeper who was stabbed by a crowd of roughs at the corner of North and Elston avenues, was somewhat improved yesterday. Fred Blackman, who was arrested, was yesterday morning held for trial in bail of $1,500.

The *Irish-American Exposition Record* is issued. The quality of its reading is good, and will interest every Irishman into whose hands a copy of the paper may fall.

Louis Elzas, son of one of the Mayor's police, while examining a revolver in an auction store at No. 73 South Canal street, yesterday morning, had the middle finger of his left hand blown off by the accidental discharge of the weapon.

A boy named William Pepper, 13 years old, residing on Ashland avenue, near Archer, was so seriously burned yesterday by the explosion of a can of gasoline that he died in a few minutes. He was attempting to start a fire with it. The Coroner has been notified, and will hold an inquest.

Sergt. Briscoe, of the Chicago Avenue Station, on Monday night, arrested Frank Blackman, who was implicated in the murderous assault upon Edward Wolf, a few days ago. He was held for trial by Justice Scully, in bail of $1,500, pending the result of Wolf's injuries.

Henry Wilder, a night-scavenger, was fined $50 yesterday, by Justice Scully, for hauling a leaky wagon through the streets, and scattering its filthy contents along public thoroughfares. Health officers should exercise vigilance that this disgusting offense should not be repeated.

Detective Lacky yesterday arrested a man named Freeman A. Brown, of Fulton County, Ohio, on the charge of adultery, committed in the county where he resides. Sheriff Johnson, of the same place, started with the prisoner for home last evening.

The office of Flint, Thompson & Co., No. 151 LaSalle street, was entered by thieves, last Sunday night, and everything carried off which could be transported by hand. The property taken consisted, in part, of clothing, gold pens and holders, a large quantity of stationery, and several chairs.

There was an exciting meeting at the Union Park Baptist Church on Monday evening, in which the entire society took part. The gathering was called for the purpose of considering the call for the resignation of the pastor, the Rev. Florence McCarthy, and there was so much opposition and bad feeling exhibited on both sides that it was 1 o'clock in the morning before an adjournment was had, without any conclusion having been reached. An eye-witness of the scene says it partook "more of the character of a ward meeting or political caucus" than of an assembly of Christians.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: C. & A. Price, four-story and basement brick, 95x50 feet, South Water street; H. F. Howland, three-story and basement brick, 22x72 feet, No. 101 Chicago avenue; Bernard Enk, two-story and basement brick, 22x72 feet, No. 432 South Halsted street; Mrs. H. Childs, three-story and basement stone front, 24x55 feet, No. 914 Michigan avenue; A. M. Walters, two-story and basement stone front, 100x89 feet, Prairie avenue; Catholic church, 68x140 feet, southeast corner of Hanover and McGregor streets.

The case of Clayton vs. Nelke, in which Bunyon rendered a verdict for $25 in favor of the plaintiff, bids fair to give a Constable passed McDonald the character of a swindler. It seems McDonald took from Nelke's statement that McDonald took possession of a horse and buggy, that had been left in Nelke's charge, to satisfy the judgment. To secure its release, Nelke paid McDonald $25, the amount of the judgment. Then the greedy Constable demanded $7 for fees. This demand was promptly satisfied, but still McDonald refused to deliver up the animal and the vehicle. Now the question agitating Nelke's mind is, where are the horse and buggy? The attention of the simon-pure Constables is invited to this case, with the suggestion that they inquire into it at their next meeting.

OUR SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Education—The Superintendent Recommends the Establishment of an Ungraded School—Contracts, Appointments, and Miscellaneous Business.

The Board of Education held a regular semi-monthly meeting last evening, President King in the chair. There were present Inspectors Bluthardt, Bonfield, Calkins, Goggin, Hambleton, Olsen, Reynolds, Richberg, Wells, and Wilcs.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The School Agent reported that the receipts and expenditures for account of the school fund from May 1 to July 1, 1873, were as follows: Cash on hand May 1, 1873, $7,516.39; receipts, $168,366.77; expenditures, $170,908.06; balance, $6,380.10. Of the cash on hand, $3,844.81 was for investment, $1,663.80 for payment of balance of sundry accounts, and $771.99 for payment of teachers.

AN OFFER.

A communication was received from Henry Wismer offering 6 acres for the 191 acres of school land near Sharpshooters' Park. It was referred to the Committee on School Fund Property.

AN UNGRADED SCHOOL WANTED.

The Superintendent of Schools submitted the following:

To the Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN: In presenting the recommendation which is to follow, I would premise these statements: For one year we have tried the experiment of the disuse of corporal punishment. It has succeeded beyond my most sanguine expectations. During the trial my attention has been called more closely to the character of offenses against good order in the school-room, and which lead to suspension. In the classification of the same, I find 9½ per cent are the result of continued thoughtlessness without wilful intent; about 25 per cent are the result of a settled purpose to disobey and to set up the pupil's will against the will of the teacher; about 30 per cent are the result of unrestrained passion, malice, or corrupt sentiment. Not far from 35 per cent of those suspended, the majority of whom come under the last head, do not seek restoration to school. Of the 65 per cent restored, 60 per cent are brought to it by the process of suspension and remain ordinarily obedient. The remaining 5 per cent are soon of necessity suspended again. What to do with these incorrigible boys and girls, mostly boys, is a serious question. If the teacher gives such the time needed for their reformation, or even restraint, she wrongs the 50 who have a right to her care and instruction. The means used in these cases are known to work indirectly harmful to other pupils. Further than this their standing in the classes is generally a hindrance rather than a help to the rest. They are very often quite irregular in attendance, and do not pass along with their classes by promotion. They are entitled to an education, and they should not be turned upon the streets so long as there is hope of making them better, and the school authorities have not the right to use extreme means within their power to reform them so that the means used do not conflict with the good of others. After careful study of the whole subject I have this to recommend: That the Board of Education establish somewhere in the central part of the city an ungraded school; that a teacher best calculated for the discipline of refractory pupils be placed in charge of said school; that the pupils assigned to said school be limited to those who have been suspended, as enumerated under the first and second heads as above; that all cases of suspension and expulsion for malicious acts, obscene conduct, and such as are classed under the third head as above, be referred to the Committee on the School or the Superintendent, or both, with power to transfer each pupil to the ungraded school; that at the close of each term each pupil is permitted to attend who presents evidence of amendment under the first and second heads as above; that at the close of each term such pupils in attendance as have shown persistent refusal to amend are returned to their own schools for future study. The reasons for making it an ungraded school are: 1. Pupils will be transferred to it from any grade, and not from a single grade. 2. The teacher in charge will be able to adapt his instruction to the tastes and needs of the individual pupil, and thus have an important means of discipline furnished him; 3. Opportunity will be given for frequent changes without interference with classes. The reasons for direct transfer are: 1. To avoid the public greater facility for strict education; 2. To shield it more completely from unfavorable influences, after the connection actively with the schools. While such a school will have about it nothing of the appearance of a reformatory, principals of other schools will derive from their presence an impression in it as small as possible. The increased distance for the pupils thus transferred will secure more easy control at the schools, and will largely diminish the necessity for transfer. Parents to whom it will seem that the Board of Education does not purpose depriving children of the privileges of school, and at the same time will much prefer, even though it cost them a little extra effort, to retain their children in the school nearer home. More efficient co-operation will thus be secured.

A CONTRACT AWARDED.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds submitted resolutions reconsidering the vote by which the contract for the masonry work on the Third Avenue Primary School building was awarded to McGraw, and rescinding it, he having refused to perform the work, and recommending that the contract be awarded to Edward Hayden, the next lowest bidder, for $15,590. The resolutions were adopted.

TO BE DEDICATED.

Inspector Calkins moved that the Jones School building be dedicated at 2:30 p. m. on Aug. 28. The motion was agreed to.

ANOTHER LOT.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds asked authority to advertise for a lot in the vicinity of Wabansch and Milwaukee avenues for the Rolling-Mill School. It was granted.

THE NORTH-BRANCH SCHOOL.

The Clerk was instructed to advertise for proposals for constructing the North Branch Primary School building.

CONTRACTS FOR COAL.

The Committee on Janitors and Supplies recommended that the following contracts for coal be awarded: Hard coal, to Robert Law, at $9 a ton; soft coal, to E. L. Hedstrom, at $5.80 a ton for all delivered before Oct. 1, and $6.50 for all afterwards. The report was concurred in.

JANITORS' PROPERTY SOLD.

The Committee on School-Fund Property, who were authorized by the Board, on May 18, 1873, to negotiate a sale of the 191 acres of land adjoining the Sharpshooters' Park, reported that they had received a bid of $300 an acre from J. H. Rees & Co., ¼ cash, the balance in one, two, and three years, with interest at 7 per cent, payable annually; and recommended that the bid be accepted, and the proceeds be invested in city 7 per cent bonds. The report was concurred in.

MORE TEACHERS.

The Committee on Examination of Teachers of reccommended that certificates as Principals of grammar-schools be granted the following named persons: Rosetta A. Chase, Henry E. Hammond, Miner L. Seymore; that partial certificates be issued to Mary H. Smith, Dianie C. McDole, Anna G. Carr, Lizzie A. Gibbons, Mary E. Elliott, Elvira Pentell, Anna E. Ayers, and Alice M. Boylan. The report was adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

Bloody Affray.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 29.—A special to the *Courier-Journal* gives an account of a bloody affray this morning at Cane City, 20 miles below Louisville, between D. L. Grover and C. A. Tucker, two citizens of that place. Both parties exchanged pistol shots, and Graves was cut in the chest with a bowie-knife in the hands of Tucker. Austin Tucker, a brother of C. H., was accidentally shot by Graves.

Murder Trial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 29.—In Henderson County, Ill., just across the river, considerable interest is being manifested in the trial of Thomas Johnson, indicted for manslaughter. The trouble out of which the trial arose happened in October, 1870, in the south part of Henderson County. Joseph Johnson, a son of the man now on trial, in an altercation shot a man named Ewing. He gave bail, and Ewing afterwards died. Threats had been made of mobbing the Johnson family, or at least such reports were taken to them. One morning before day a posse of nine

...E. G. Ingersoll, Peoria; and C. M. ...cago. Over 125 witnesses have been ... The evidence was closed to-day. ...ant is one of the wealthiest farmers ...ton, and much feeling is manifested ...ion. The argument will probably ...orrow.

LA CROSSE BRIDGE.

...waukee & St. Paul Railroad ...ay Enjoined From Bridging ...issippi Near LaCrosse, Pend...Suit in the United States

...l Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...Wis., July 29.—At 3 o'clock this ...udge J. C. Hopkins, of the United ...it Court, sat in chambers in his pri... in the United States building here to ...gument in application for an injunc...rain the Milwaukee & St. Paul Rail...y from their proposed bridge build... LaCrosse. J. C. McKenney and Judge ..., of this city, and Mr. Losey, of La... appeared to advocate the injunction. ...n. John W. Cary, of Milwaukee, and ... C. Gregory, of Madison, to oppose. ...e no set speeches, but the reasons pro ...re presented in a familiar way. The ...t was ready to proceed at once. The ... thought Mr. Cary would want time ... testimony. He wanted a full bench. ...ed their bridge building operations as ...d claimed they were perfectly legiti... not obstructions to navigation. They ...to a temporary injunction, because ...e a good month for bridge building, and ...ot want to be hindered. Mr. Cary was ...stipulate that the navigation should ...tructed, but to that Judge Orton ob... the Directors might overrule him as ...n the land-grant, and he urged a tem... junction. Mr. Cary deprecated that ...the novel reason that the newspapers ...claim it abroad to be the Company's ...y by showing that it was not omnipo... defiance of the National and State au...Judge Hopkins wanted the assistance ...d Judge Orton in deciding the case; and also ...nce that things should remain in statu ...e attorneys having stipulated for a con... of the suit to the term of the United ...cuit Court at LaCrosse, Sept. 9, Judge ...issued an order very like an injunction. ...the following is an extract:

That until that time, the stipulated term, ...the hearing and decision of this motion, the ...dents and refrain from placing any piling, ...other obstructions, and from erecting any ...in or across the Mississippi River, or in or ...ich thereof, at or near the City of LaCrosse, ...e or places mentioned in the bill of the com... complainants to have leave to file addi... affidavits in support of the motion until the 10th ...next.

MADISON.

...eation of Teachers—Mysterious ...th—Excursion—Harvesting.

...ial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...on, July 29.—A Commission appointed ...tate Superintendent, consisting of Prof. ... of Madison; Miss Mattie Hazard, of ..., and Prof. J. N. Stewart, of Manitowoc, ...d a thorough examination of eleven ap... for State teachers' certificates at Spark... ...ally to the 5th; the applicants being ...to answer 78 per cent of the questions ...first grade for certificates in twenty-one ..., including natural sciences, natural ...hy, and political economy, and to have ...ing terms. The following names have ...ed, have been awarded certificates, first ...ed: Charles Zimmerman, Milwau...ee; T. Lunn, Sandusky, Wis.; John ...Manitowoc; Michael Kirwan, Manitowoc; ...sears, Theodore S. Cole, LaCrosse. ...dy of a woman named Evans was taken ...here yesterday, for burial at McFar... ...hose death at Toman, on Sunday night, ...ilar. She was at home, talking with her ..., when a man, unknown to the latter, ...ered, asking for Mrs. Evans went into ..., in which she soon died. The ... was seen no more, and the whole affair ...ery.

...ntendent Stewart, of this branch of the ...ern Railway, and of the Winona & St. ...ailroad, has bought the Garrison place, ...residence, here.

...excursion from Beloit to Devil's Lake, ...another large one from Baraboo to ...-to-day, and one from Belvidere to Dev... are on the road to-day.

...e has commenced in this section, and is ...shed vigorously.

...ather is delightful.

SPRINGFIELD.

Crime—Certificates of Incorporation Issued—Steel Manufactory ...Company.

...ial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...FIELD, Ill., July 29.—Samuel Hall, a ...n Logan, in this county, was brought in ...ail to-day, and gave bail for his appearance ...next term of our Circuit Court in a bond ...0. He is charged and confesses to having ...d the person of Miss Alice Mingle, living ...ame town. He says he deliberately made ...mind to ruin the young lady, hoping if he ...that she would consent to marry him, a ... she refused several times to do so. The ...ers are both quite wealthy and respectable. ...ible feeling is said to exist in the neigh...against him. The young lady is now ...y ill. The crime was committed last Fri...

...ficates were issued this morning by the ...ry of State to the Ogden Mining and ... Company, of Chicago, with a capital of ..., and the Chicago Malleable Iron Com... with a capital of $100,000.

...New Steel Manufacturing Company is in a ...to be speedily organized. Major Iles, ...city, has donated to the Company twenty ...of valuable land, near the junction of the ... & Alton and the Toledo, Wabash & ...Railroads.

THE RAILROAD BANDITS.

...ests of the Villains in Kansas.

...ial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...AW CITY, Mo., July 29.—The rumored ar... the Iowa railroad robbers is without foun... but arose from the published description ...obbers given by the woman at a house ...they were reported to have dined on the ...the robbery. The description was though... ...ast of one Ad Snell, a notorious characte... had two young offenders known as Fisher ...Intelligence being received here that the ...were at their homes in Osage Township, ...ency, Marshal Page, on Sunday, went to ..., but found they had not been there ...e months. Many believe them to be par... the transactions.

...ngineer on the drawbridge over the river ... by the Hannibal & St. Jos. and St. Louis ...as City Railway, reported the passage ... the night of two men whose looks led him ...ve them to be some of the robbers. They ...st over the line into Kansas, and a detec... was sent from here to look them up. They ...are believed to be from this State, and ...pe that it is kept.

DES MOINES.

...n Wedding—Aid for the Famine ...the Engineer Rafferty—Grain ...and Cattle-Dealers Discri... ...e Against Chicago—Census ...

...ial Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

...MOINES, July 30.—Gen. Joseph Anke... prominent citizens of this place, ce... their golden-wedding to-night. The ... ...tion of this character ever held in D...

...t Bliss, on Monday last, to Camp Tow... ...county, committed a rape on a he... crippled girl, and has since fled. It ...s the girl will die from the effects of ...

...MOINES, Iowa, July 29.—C. S. Bish... R. Dascomb, of Division 113 of ... ...erhood of Locomotive Engineers, ..., have been appointed to receive con... to the fund for the benefit of the fam... ...ery, the hero of the recent railroad ... ...d hold them until disbured by the ...

...gran-buyers and cattle-dealers ... the traffic East so as to avoid Chica... ...ge amount is going South.

...Mail Agent and train-men on the Ro... Road have been equipped with Sprin... ...

...ng has been received here to-day fro... ...road robbers; ...ther report will show the population ... be about 1,250,000. Nine counties ha... reported.

Strike Ended.

...ANKEE, July 29.—The hosiers of D... ...ve acceded to the position of the ... Iron Company, and the mills will re... ...erations to-morrow.

THE NEW CRIB.

Successful Laying of the Corner-Stone Yesterday.

Description of the Structure—Its Dimensions and Uses.

The Sensations Experienced in the Presence of Three Atmospheres.

An Exploring Expedition Sixty-five Feet Below the Bed of the Lake.

How the Accident to the New Shaft Is Being Repaired.

The dusty mortals who look to Father Michigan this weather for relief from the parching atmosphere of summer seldom pause to consider the thousand necessary expedients by which the refreshing fluid is conveyed from its limpid reservoir to their dry and feverish lips. They look out from the lake-shore occasionally, and, pointing to the unsightly wooden structure nearly two miles off, say to the unsophisticated stranger from the rural districts, "Yonder is our reservoir; there's where we get our water from. It's quite clean out there, too, because it comes from below the surface." Quite clean. Well, it ought to be, after the wonderful efforts we have made to obtain it. We have tunneled the lake, and rung the changes on that feat until the world is tired of hearing of our performance. Now we are reporting the operation for the sake of posterity. Wonderful city, that tunnels the lake for the sake of posterity! But posterity here means only those who come to Chicago for the next five years. She has nearly doubled her population in the past half decade, and seriously anticipates a similar showing for the balance of that term.

But the wonders of engineering in tunnels is

THE THEME OF TO-DAY,

for that is the old, old subject, the crib. Far out in the lake the shabby old building has stood for the past five years, a very useful but none too ornamental challenge to the mariner or the traveler to Chicago by the lake. It merely suggests to him: "In me you receive the first faint indication of what you may see in Chicago. I am quite unworthy of your prolonged consideration, but merely stand here to show you that the city of which I am an insignificant portion does not hesitate to place an outpost at that distance. Don't let me detain you. Farewell." Of course such a commonplace wooden structure is, as it says, quite unworthy of extended investigation. Hence the city is building a much more imposing affair of granite and sandstone. To do this it is necessary to pull down the present dilapidated shanty, and build upon its site.

THE NEW CRIB

and the new building are identical with those of the old one. The whole is a combination of stone and timber. It may appear strange to the uninitiated that a massive structure of granite and stone should be erected upon a foundation of wood. It is strange—strange that the wood should never rot under water; but, though strange, it is nevertheless true. Piles have been rammed at London Bridge which have been imbedded in the mud for some 1,800 years, or thereabouts. If our crib foundations will last as long as that, then posterity is pretty well provided for.

The crib, as everybody should know, is pentagonal in form, each face measuring 58 feet across. The foundations are built of timbers 12 inches square, filled in with stone filling. Upon this bed, three feet below low-water mark, the foundations of the crib building are being constructed. The first course of six feet is of granite, upon which the limestone walls are built. The masonry is further solidified with concrete, and is about as substantial as it can be.

From the line of low water to

THE FLOOR OF THE NEW CRIB

is 7 feet, and from the same point to the highest part of the crib building is 23 feet. The tower, which is to be supplied with a very powerful lantern, is 73 feet in height, divided into four stories; a light-room 10 feet 6 inches in height, and a small store-room above this, 3 feet 6 inches high. This light will be a boon to mariners, who claim that the present feeble lantern

CANNOT BE SEEN

at a greater distance than three or four miles. This is a subject of vast importance. A heavy vessel running into the wooden crib would do immense damage to the crazy building as it now stands. When our rock-built crib is finished, what propeller, scow, or schooner will have the hardihood to ram her nose against it?

THURSDAY

was an eventful day in the history of the water service of Chicago. It was eventful as being the day fixed for laying the corner-stone of the new building, and quite a concourse of people assembled there in the afternoon. First and foremost was the engineer in charge of the whole tunnel and crib business, Mr. W. Bryson, whom a reporter interviewed a few days ago in behalf of a mile under the lake. There also were the Messrs. Steele, of the firm of Steele, McMahon & Steele, the contractors, and Mr. Gobel, of the firm of Earnshaw & Gobel, also contractors; Mr. Eisendrath, brick contractor for the work, and a host of others, whom the tug VanDalson conveyed out to witness the ceremony.

The sides of the wooden building had been torn down,—its shell, it seemed to be,—and a course of masonry had been laid all round it, except at the corners. When the tug arrived, several men were catching fat perch from the wooden island, and two others were lolling about in a dirty mud-scow, awaiting the arrival of the officials. On the dirty mud-scow were lying, scarcely more animate than the men, the five

ENORMOUS CORNER-STONES,

each weighing eight tons each. They were 6 feet square and 2 feet 6 inches thick. They came from a quarry near St. Louis, and are well adapted to the purposes for which they are used, being extremely hard and capable of sustaining enormous pressure. Everybody assembled, an enormous procession of laying these monstrous the mere matter-of-fact. Each was raised with masses was commenced. a derrick and lowered into its place. Its bed was

A SACK OF CEMENT,

which, being laid upon the foundation, remained there of its own weight. The object of laying cement in sacks will be readily understood. Placed in the water with nothing to confine it, the cement would be washed away and lost. The cement would be washed away and lost. The cement would be washed away and lost. The

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 29.

There has been really no change in the general money market since yesterday. The banks have plenty of funds to supply all their customers, and only regret they cannot profitably use more money. A single bank this morning showed us a deposit balance of $6,000,000. It had in New York and other Eastern banks $3,500,000. Of course, the institution is one of our largest banks. The fact shows how easy the money market is, for no good officer would have so large an amount at only 4 per cent interest in Eastern banks, were there safe opportunities to use it here at even twice that figure. The reported dullness of the season is thus fully illustrated. In a few weeks more active employment will be found for these and all other available funds.

In the morning exchange opened scarce. We heard of one large house offering as high as 40 cents per 1,000; but, as there were free and large sellers at 25 cents, the market soon declined to yesterday's rates, viz.: par@25 cents, and for some considerable parcels only par was offered.

There is considerable long paper offering on the street, mostly connected with real estate operations. Prices range all the way from 1 to 2 per cent per month, depending on the promptness and the responsibility of the makers. Perhaps the more general figures are 1¼@1½ per month.

THE CANADIAN TRADE.

In some departments of our commerce Canadian houses are leading all others. Most of the pork is in their hands, and since the opening of navigation they have bought by far the largest part of our wheat. The trade has largely increased over the figures of last year, and the same is likely to be true to the end of the season. The effect on freights has been to nearly equalize them, while last year they were 2@3c per bushel in favor of Montreal. The larger shipments by the St. Lawrence have enabled the vessel-owners and the railways to advance their rates, while by New York a corresponding reduction is realized. The increase in this trade is due largely to the facilities offered by the Allan line of steamships. In the evening Montreal dealers telegraph to Liverpool the prices ruling here, offering to purchase and deliver free on board at Montreal in so many days Chicago or Milwaukee wheat at a certain figure. In the morning, perhaps, they receive orders to buy, and, by the time our Board meets, the order is here and the grain is purchased within the next hour. In this way the ends of the world are brought together. By means of the telegraph, and our lake and ocean steamers, wheat passes from our mammoth elevators, and, in little more than thirty days, is found upon the tables of the hungry crowd on the other side of the Atlantic.

That this trade will steadily increase till nearly all our cereals and produce destined for European markets will go down the St. Lawrence there cannot be a reasonable doubt. Let the Canadians enlarge their canals so as to pass vessels of 1,200 tons burden and they will beat the New Yorkers in the race for our commerce in spite of all the latter can do. They will this season, as above stated, carry to Europe a large majority of our shipments of wheat. A great misfortune to foreigners, and to the world, is that they do not understand the best modes of preparing corn meal for the table. Ignorance on that subject will doubtless gradually be dissipated, and then scarcely any limit can be placed to the foreign demand for our corn. It would be a capital investment for the Northwest to send over a hundred or two of our best bred and steamboat cooks to teach the Europeans what delicious food can be made from corn meal. Innovations of that kind, however, are of slow growth.

THE MONEY-POWER.

Harper's Weekly has some judicious remarks on the vast and dangerous aggregation of the money power of the Republic. The editor first gives some facts in regard to Commodore Vanderbilt's railways that are sufficiently startling. It says he "controls 2,156 miles of railway, constituting the main line between the West and the seaboard, and the chief outlet of such cities as Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Lockport, Schenectady, Troy, Albany, Hudson, Poughkeepsie, and many intervening towns. The property which he thus administers is represented on the Stock Exchange by securities equal to $224,000,000, and its gross income last year was $2 less than $48,000,000—more than the whole revenue of the United States Government in 1870."

It is impossible to contemplate this great aggregation of money power and commercial control in the hands of one man without feeling concern for the future. Neither military, nor political, nor commercial supremacy can be limited beyond certain limits without danger. It would seem as though the limit in this case had been reached. Yet, not content with the mastery of 2,150 miles of railway, involving in a large degree the control of the internal trade of the States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and New York, it is well understood that in October next, at the annual election of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Commodore will enter into possession of that great property likewise, with its 60,000 or 70,000 miles of wires, its $40,000,000 of capital, and its $8,000,000 of revenue. When this comes to pass not only will the commerce of the four great States of the North be subject to Mr. Vanderbilt under such feasible restrictions as our Legislature may impose—but the whole telegraphic correspondence of the country will obey his law. He may prescribe not only what shall be the price of a barrel of flour in New York, but at what hour, how, and at what cost citizens may communicate with each other by telegraph.

"Of course he will be subject to legislative control. What that will amount to we all know. In the past no Legislature in this State has ever dared to beard him. He will be a bold man indeed, who attempts to do so now, when his resources are so unbounded, and his power to ask, or, who controlled a paltry 450 miles of Erie, running through a half-settled country, could on an emergency, bring 35,000 voters into the field. At how many votes, then, will we reckon on the master of 2,150 miles of railway through a thickly-settled country, and 75,000 miles of telegraph? It is, moreover, one thing to pass laws, and quite another to execute them against a man fertile in resource, adagetic in action, obstinate in combat, and inexhaustible in purse."

There is one opponent that it is perhaps fortunate for the nation that Commodore Vanderbilt cannot conquer. Death will in a few years at most scatter his vast estate. Whoever his heirs may be, it is not likely that any of them, or all of them combined, will be able to wield his vast fortune with the Satanic energy that has marked his history.

DRAFTS WITHOUT STAMPS.

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* says:

We have lately noticed drafts upon banks quarterly and most ingeniously drawn in a manner not meeting the view of a lawyer of honesty. We think the West is entitled to all the credit of originating these bogus drafts. The revenue laws says that all drafts upon banks drawn on demand or at sight shall be subject to the stamp in question. The drafts that escape the stamp are drawn one day after date, without grace. Drawn in this way no distance from the bank to which they are addressed, they answer all the purposes of a sight draft or check, and, for the same, can be presented till at least one day subsequent to the Boston banks might, for instance, without any embarrassment, draw all their New York drafts in this way.

CENTRAL PACIFIC PLACERS.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

A few days since the official statement of the financial condition of the Central Pacific Company was published in the *Bulletin*. The report being for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and not embracing the liabilities of the Vallejo system of railroads, the original Sacramento Valley Railroad, nor the Oakland and Alameda roads and ferries, does not present a fair showing of the present indebtedness of the Company. The following table is an exhibit of the known liabilities of the Company, and is the result of careful inquiry made during the last few days among financial men well up in railroad matters:

First mortgage bonds Central Pacific	$27,855,000
All mortgage bonds Western Pacific Railroad	2,725,000
Mortgage bonds Stockton and Copperopolis	1,600,000
Mortgage bonds San Joaquin Valley Railroad	3,600,000
Mortgage bonds Alameda & Oakland Railroad and ferries	1,200,000
Convertible bonds Central Pacific	1,600,000
State aid bonds Central Pacific	1,400,000
Mortgage bonds Sacramento Valley Railroad	800,000
Mortgage bonds Vallejo system	2,000,000
Land bonds Central Pacific	10,000,000
Bonds held by Pacific Improvement Co.	10,000,000
Unpaid interest on Government bonds	7,000,000
Personal security debts, for cash borrowed from San Francisco capitalists	6,000,000
Total indebtedness in bonds, borrowed money, and unpaid interest	$128,318,000

The "paid-up" capital stock of the Central Pacific Railroad is $54,000,000, and the stock of the Vallejo system $10,000,000. Independent of this aliquot portion [illegible]

the $1,500,000 in borrowed State bonds, upon which the State has agreed to pay the interest until maturity, the interest-paying outstanding debts of the Company amount to $107,000,000 in round numbers. Thirty-five millions, counting the accumulated interest, is owing the Federal Government; but as the payment of the interest thereon has been staved off, it may be deducted from the present statement as not an immediate cause of embarrassment. There will be still remaining $72,000,000 outstanding liabilities, the interest upon which is required to be promptly paid.

The interest on the $6,000,000 borrowed from San Francisco capitalists ranges from sixty thousand to

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MONTH,

which, accepting the lower rate, would amount to $720,000 per annum. The mortgage bonds on the Vallejo system, amounting to $10,000,000, bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent, or $800,000 per annum. And, allowing that the rate of interest on the $63,000,000 mortgage bonds remaining does not exceed that of the lowest Government bonds—6 per cent,—there is an additional sum payable during each year of $3,720,000. The total amount of interest requiring prompt payment thus foots up to $5,240,000 per annum, as will be more clearly seen in the following table:

Twelve per cent interest on money from	
San Francisco	$ 720,000
Eight per cent on Vallejo system bonds	800,000
Six per cent on all bonds not Government or State	3,720,000
Total	$5,240,000

The bonds borrowed from the Government—$28,000,000—are drawing an interest of 6 per cent per annum, or $1,680,000, making the total aggregate annual interest on the Company's liabilities $6,920,000.

THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD

for the year ending June 30, 1872,—the date upon which the last official report was made,—amounted to $5,056,483, or $183,567 less than the amount of interest then requiring immediate payment. Since then the Vallejo Road has been in the main idle, and has contributed but little toward the payment of the expense of repair and the interest running on its mortgage bonds, which can be safely estimated at about $1,000,000. The increase in the earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad during the past year will probably be barely sufficient to cover this deficit and pay the interest due to other than the Federal Government, leaving nothing to pay for repairs, lobby services, &c.

The magnitude of these liabilities of the Central Pacific Company is something startling. The manner in which they have been contracted, and what security the State and Federal Government have that the debts will be paid, are questions of importance, which in the case of the latter will not fall much short of $100,000,000, will be paid upon maturity, invite investigation. There is no reasonable solution for the contraction of such enormous debts, except that of the Credit Mobilierism of its managers.

THE CONTRACT AND FINANCE COMPANY

was in reality nothing more than the Credit Mobilier of the Pacific slope. Of all the debts contracted there is probably none more unwarrantable than that of the land-mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific for $10,000,000, bonds which are unfit for the markets, because they have been issued on property yielding no revenue, but which are, nevertheless, draining the resources of the Company in the payment of the interest which they are drawing. No intelligent reason for the issuing of these mortgage bonds can be given, unless it was to purchase the interest of the Crockers in the Company, and we understand that such was the case. Thus $600,000 per annum of the resources of the Company which ought to be devoted to the improvement of its roads, the perfection of its system, or the reduction of its liabilities, falls into the hands of speculators from whom there is nothing to show in return.

There is no more than ordinary significance in the fact that, while the liabilities of the Company have been steadily increasing, its managers, as members of the Contract and Finance Company, have been

AMASSING COLOSSAL FORTUNES,

and proportionate with its impoverishment has been the increase of their wealth.

The extravagant manner in which the corporation's resources have been squandered leaves it without the means of developing its system and carrying into effect the improvements which it has long promised. The wealth of the citizens of property is seeks merely for the purpose of relieving pressing obligations arising from debts already contracted, and they are encumbered in turn with similar mortgages.

The investigation into the affairs of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and its connection with the Contract and Finance Company will evidently be one of the principal matters claiming the attention of next Congress. The preceding exhibit shows why they are so desirous that the election of a Senator should take place who will represent them and aid in staving off the threatening investigation. The public is to be quieted, as suggested that the State and Federal Governments should take steps to have the bonds issued for the construction of the road covered by some bona fide security, so that there will be a certainty of their redemption at maturity. In the interest of the Government bonds it is allowed to accrue until the bonds shall have matured, the total amount of which, as it is now, be encumbered for double the value of the property will more than its value. The security for the payment of the principal and interest is now in such a unsatisfactory condition that it has a depressing influence upon the credit of the nation.

LOCAL STOCKS

are reported by Lisle, Preston & Keen as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
6-20s of '64	117¾	118¼
6-20s of '65	118	119¼
6-20s of '66	117¾	118¼
6-20s of '67, and July, '67	118¾	118¾
6-20s of '68, and July, '68	118¾	118¾
6-20s of '69	115	115½
U. S. 10-40s (new issue)	115	115½
U. S. 5-20s (new issue)	115¾	115¾
Gold Coupons	118¾	118¾
Gold Exchange		118¾
Sterling Exchange		109¾@110¼
Northern Pacific Gold 6-20s	106	& int.
Chicago City 7s	100	& int.
Cook County 7s		& int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, July 29:

CITY PROPERTY.

Pratt et al. best Morgan and Sangamon, n f, 19 4/5 s alley, dated July 28; consideration, $775.

Lot 25, in Block 1, in Peck's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec. 21, 39, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $1,200.

West Huron st, near s e cor of Block 28, n f, 25x 230 ft, dated July 10; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 11, in Block 13, D. S. Lee's Addition, dated July 26; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 24, in Block 22, Sheffield's Addition, dated July 26; consideration, $1,500.

West Chicago av, s e cor of Hamlin, n f, 95x130 ft, dated July 29; consideration, $1,600.

Same as the above, dated July 5; consideration, $1,387.

Rhine School st, 61 ft e of Polk st, s e f, subdivided ¼ of 4x120 ft, dated July 22; consideration, $6,650.

Fourth av, 275 ft s of Polk st, w f, 25½x132 ft, dated May 21; consideration, $4,800.

South Water st, n e corner of Dearborn st, s f, 24x60 ft to river, dated June 9; consideration, $45,600.

George Smith to C. and A. Pratt, same property, dated July 26; consideration, $1,600.

Fullerton av, 150 ft e of Larrabee st, n f, 104x141 ft, dated May 27; consideration, $6,000.

Wrightwood av, 200 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 25x72 ft, dated July 24; consideration, $675.

Western av, south of and near Park st, w f, 32x124 ft, dated July 5; consideration, $1,600.

Robey st, n w cor of West Kinzie st, e f, 60¾x120 ft, dated June 30; consideration, $915.

Ashland av, 125 ft south of Chicago av, w f, 25x121 ft, dated July 26; consideration, $1,000.

Wolf st, 75 ft s of Morgan st, Lot 11, dated July 26; consideration, $675.

Lot 16, in Block 2, Wallace's Dock Addition, dated July 26; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43,

"UNJUST DISCRIMINATIONS" ON RAILROAD CARS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An act to prevent such and unjust discrimination in the rates charged for the transportation of passengers, freights and cars upon the railroads of Illinois, adopted May 2, 1873, undoubtedly covers, in some, all the leading railroads of Chicago. Most of these roads I ride 3 blocks; but myself Jenkins, the man from the country, with a big [illegible] ing at least 40 pounds, rides [illegible] cents, and he and his cattle [illegible] Here is an unjust discrimination within the meaning of the law, and the [illegible] come up, under sec. 6 of said enactment either to [illegible] ministrate and enforce against the railroad [illegible] I do not ask to be forced to [illegible] ply in proportion to the distance [illegible] ried? I do not wish, riding a [illegible] for 5 cents. Yours, &c., MELLON.

WHO OWNS THE SHADES?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Has any property-owner right to destroy a whole tree (once planted by the public) [illegible] streets, without permission from [illegible] authorities? Does not the planting [illegible] tree in or along the public streets imply a [illegible] that tree to the owner of the street, the [illegible] in brief, does a man, when he buys a [illegible] have to pay the trees in front [illegible] and with it the right to mutilate or destroy? I ask this plain question because I [illegible] large and beautiful trees, which have [illegible] stood down by the owner of an [illegible] who thought this method of driving [illegible] pleasure who were in the "habit" [illegible] themselves from the burning [illegible] the branches of those [illegible] Who owned these trees,—the [illegible] or the City of Chicago?

WEST SIDE PARKS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Central Park is improving, already begins to attract a large number [illegible] some of whom may be seen "[illegible]" back and forth, while others go in [illegible] conveyances, or avail themselves of the [illegible] cheap fares which run on Sunday, via Randolph, Lake and Washington streets, to the park. [illegible] railroads to send Sunday trains to Cen[illegible] Humboldt, and Douglas Parks, leaving the [illegible] p. m., and returning at 5 p. m., [illegible] or 10 cents each way. The [illegible] people would be attracted thither, and the [illegible] become a paying one to the railroads.

X.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE [illegible] Lease, room 3, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY!

Inducements to [illegible] Brick houses and large lot, near Eighteenth-st. [illegible] Michigan-av.; brick and lot, near Twenty-fifth-st. [illegible] Wabash-av.; lot, corner Thirty-third-st. and [illegible] Twenty-fifth-st., near Cottage Grove-av.; [illegible] houses, cottages, and lots.

Third-av., a large and [illegible] Twenty-fifth-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

Addison-st., 2 houses [illegible] Harrison-st., house and lot, near Oakley-st.

Van Buren-st., 30 feet, near Western-av.

Seventeen-st., 30 ft near [illegible]

Whiting-st., school, near Wallace-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS ON [illegible] Avenue, (Thirty-ninth-st.) between Grand Boulevard and Vincennes-av., a magnificent location. Lots facing [illegible] next east to a 30 foot alley. Open, 3, 4, and 4 years will be given. [illegible] Call at the office of the owner, [illegible] Ashland-block, Clark-st., corner Washington.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, with [illegible] two rooms on each floor, and a good cellar, under the [illegible] Also, a new two-story frame cottage, with [illegible] rooms, on the same lot. Both houses are [illegible] and will be sold on [illegible] terms. Inquire of the owner, [illegible] Ashland-block, Clark-st., corner Washington.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garfield, Hanover, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Racine, Portland, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-first, Seventy-second, Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, Eighty-second, Eighty-third, Eighty-fourth, Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth, 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FOREIGN.

The Marriage Allowance to the Duke of Edinburgh Discussed in the English Parliament.

Prorogation of the French Assembly by President MacMahon.

The Cholera Raging Among the Austrian Troops in Vienna.

The Spanish Rebellion—Defeat of the Insurgents at Seville.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 29.—The Government proposes, upon the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, to increase his yearly allowance to $125,000.

The Republicans of Bristol have issued a manifesto protesting against any increase of the allowance of the Duke of Edinburgh upon the occasion of his marriage.

The anniversary of the independence of Peru was celebrated at Hampton, yesterday, by a grand dinner. Schenck, United States Minister, and other prominent gentlemen, were present.

The Colonial Goverment of Queensland, Australia, has offered, through its agent here, to pay the passage of 10,000 skilled laborers from Great Britain to that colony.

LONDON, July 29.—In the House of Commons this evening the consideration of the Queen's message, touching the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, was resumed. Mr. Gladstone was present and made a speech, urging the grant of the allowance asked. He referred to the numerous precedents, and set forth the auspicious character of the approaching alliance. Royal marriages, he said, rarely had a political or diplomatic significance in these days, but this union, while it was one of mutual friendship, would be a new tie between England and what some regarded as a hostile State. It would cause a favorable change in the public feeling toward Russia. No time could be more satisfactory for such an alliance than the present. Mr. Gladstone paid a glowing tribute of praise to the Emperor Alexander for the emancipation of the serfs. He then moved that £25,000 per annum be granted to the Prince and Princess, and £6,000 to the latter in case she survives her husband. In conclusion, the Premier deprecated any discussion of a character likely to destroy the gracefulness of the act. In the absence of Disraeli, Ward Hunt seconded the motion.

Mr. Taylor, member for Leicester, said he could not vote for the motion. He regarded the proposition as unwarranted and inexpedient, and declared he should oppose the second reading of the bill whenever the money was appropriated.

James Holt, one of the members for Lancashire, inquired whether the Grand Duchess Alexandrovna was prepared to conform to the Church of England.

Mr. Gladstone replied that this could not be required of her by act of succession, because she could not be an heir to the throne. He added that to push this question would be odious and insulting to the parties concerned.

Newdegate, member for North Warwickshire suggested that as the issue might become heirs, the question raised was pertinent. After further debate, it was agreed that the necessary appropriation bill should be introduced to-morrow.

In the House of Lords, the motion for an annual allowance to the royal pair was carried unanimously without debate.

A resolution, censuring Sendamore Superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Service, for an alleged misappropriation, failed to pass the House of Commons to-day by a vote of 161 nays to 111 yeas.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, July 29.—In the Assembly to-day, treaties of commerce with Great Britain and Belgium, concluded by Duke De Broglie, were approved.

A message from President MacMahon, proroguing the Assembly, was received and read. The President says he will answer for the preservation of order during the recess, and will insure the maintenance of respect for the authority of the Assembly. He points out the happy results of the concert between the Government and the Assembly, among which may be specified the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the army. Alluding to the evacuation of soil by the German troops, now fast approaching completion, he makes a grateful acknowledgment of the successful negotiations of President Thiers to that end, and praises the Eastern Departments for their heroism, and the French people for their patriotism and abnegation in the protracted trial they have undergone. The country, he adds, will never cease to feel the sense of its dignity when it remembers what a price it has paid for peace, but noisy manifestations of joy over the event should not be indulged in. The Government the first necessity, and the Government the first necessity, and the Government is resolved to maintain it. Assurances are received daily of the sincere amity of foreign powers. The President closes his message by declaring that he shall continue the policy indicated by the frequent and unanimous votes of the Assembly.

At the conclusion of the reading there were cheers from the right and centre benches. The Permanent Committee of the Assembly has resolved to sit once every two weeks during the recess. An amendment offered by the Left making the sittings weekly was rejected. The Committee holds its first regular session on the 13th proximo.

PARIS, July 29.—Prince Jerome Napoleon has semi-officially asked for restoration to his rank in the army as a General of Division. No reply has yet been given him.

Henry Rochefort is to be again examined by physicians. If his condition warrants it he will be sent off in the next convict ship.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 29.—In the barracks in the suburbs of this city there have been in one day as many as 200 cases of cholera and thirty deaths. The ravages of the disease have become so extensive that the Government has been compelled to order the removal of the troops to Brück, a small town twenty-three miles southeast of Vienna. In this city, the number of deaths from cholera is reported at twenty per day.

There is no doubt that many of the highest prizes for goods exhibited at the Exposition will be awarded to Americans.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 29.—The Bishop of Granada, who was held a prisoner by the insurgents, has been released.

A dispatch received at the War Office announces that the insurgents have begun an attack upon Seville. The Government forces are confident that they will repel the assault.

The Spanish steamer Vigilante, seized by a German man-of-war, has been given up to the Spanish Consul at Gibraltar.

MADRID, July 29.—The report that the Republican artillerymen in Valencia had joined the insurgents is untrue.

Senor Palanca, Minister of the Colonies, and the Deputies from Porto Rico are discussing the bill providing for the abolition of slavery in Cuba.

The Carlist force which has been laying siege to Berga for several days past made an attack upon the town yesterday, but met with a repulse, and have raised the siege.

The United States Vice-Consul at Valencia announces that two of the vessels seized by the insurgents have sailed from that port with troops for America.

BAYONNE, July 29.—Don Carlos has arrived at Lanz in Navarre, seventeen miles northwest of Pampeluna. The Carlists are concentrating before the Town of Lagrono. An attack will probably be made soon.

One hundred and seventy cures and other clergymen fled from Spain and sought refuge on French territory.

MADRID, July 29.—The loyal troops at Seville moved against the insurgents yesterday. After two hours' fighting they gained and held the leading strategic points in the city. It is expected that by to-morrow morning the insurgents will be completely overpowered.

A conference by telegraph has been going on between President Salmeron and the Valencia insurgents. The latter appear disposed to surrender.

Gen. Maksena leaves Madrid to-morrow to take command of the army in Catalonia.

Senor Castelar has recovered from the indisposition, which confined him to his house a few days, and attended the Council of Ministers to-day.

BAYONNE, [illegible] has [illegible]

lists have appeared on the Spanish coast near the French frontier, to protect vessels landing arms and ammunition.

LONDON, July 29.—The vessel which landed the cargo of Remington rifles at Fontarabia is one which several times ran the blockade of the Southern ports in the United States during the late war.

[*Herald Special.*]

MALAGA, July 28.—The fighting between the soldiers and the insurgents was severe. All yesterday and to-day the insurgents occupied the Churches of San Fiets, San Nicolas, and San Martin, and the Plaza Major, which was strongly barricaded. The troops advancing yesterday along the Alemeda suffered severely from the rebels on Puerta del Mar and in the citadel. After some sharp fighting there was a parley, but it came to nothing. The fighting was resumed and still continues. The losses are heavy, 160 men being dead already. It is reported that over 300 barricades are erected in the heart of the city.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The cargo of war material which the steamer Virginius succeeded in landing on the coast of Cuba for the insurgent army, comprises the following: Five hundred Remington rifles, 50 Spencers, 150 needle-guns, 200,000 cartridges, 1 ton of gun-powder, 200 sabres, revolvers, machetes, etc., besides a large quantity of medicines, clothing, etc.

KHIVA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—Official dispatches from Gen. Kaufmann report that tranquility prevails in Khiva. The health of the troops is good. The transportation of the liberated slaves to Persia and elsewhere has begun.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 29.—Bismarck has granted permission to the Good Templars to establish lodges in Prussia.

AFRICA.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The London *Times* of the 17th expresses the opinion that the Ashantee war may yet become a formidable affair.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 19, via HAVANA, July 29.—The Government has received dispatches confirming the report that the famous revolutionist Lozada, had been taken prisoner by the National troops.

The Lepio revolution is about ended.

The Government is arranging to send 6,000 troops to reinforce the army on the Rio Grande.

Minister Mejia declares that he will not support the Government in its dictatorial powers. He is charged with holding revolutionary caucuses at the house of Santa Cecilia, a son-in-law of the late President Juarez.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 29.—A Sandwich Island correspondent of the *Courant*, a resident of the Sandwich Islands, says the question of questions among business men, land-owners, and planters of the Islands, is a treaty of reciprocity with the United States. King Lunalilio and his Cabinet decided upon the treaty of reciprocity upon the basis of the cession of Pearl River to the United States. The decision was not reached without opposition from without and within the Cabinet. An English member of the Cabinet opposed reciprocity from the beginning, but finally yielded. The King continues his friendly disposition towards the United States, and has recently expressed a willingness to visit this country, if it will further reciprocity.

The correspondent speaks of Gen. Schofield's mission to the Islands as having had reference to the reciprocity question. The Pearl River cession is especially regarded as the important thing accomplished by the mission.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Clouds. 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m....	29.96	69	85	W., gentle.	....	Clear.
11:18 a. m....	29.99	76	60	E., fresh.	....	Fair.
2:00 p. m....	29.97	77	61	E., fresh.	....	Fair.
3:53 p. m....	29.94	77	61	E., fresh.	....	Fair.
9:00 p. m....	29.96	73	86	S., gentle.	....	Clear.
10:18 p. m....	29.99	74	83	S. W., gentle.	....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 78.
Minimum thermometer, 60.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

TUESDAY, July 29—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
Breckenridge	29.89	69	Calm.	....	Light rain.
Buffalo	29.92	77	W., gentle.	.01	Fair.
Cairo	30.01	74	Calm.	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.04	68	S., fresh.	....	Clear.
Chicago	29.96	69	S., gentle.	.02	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.02	72	S., light.	....	Clear.
Cleveland	29.95	70	N. W., gentle.	.01	Clear.
Davenport	29.98	70	Calm.	....	Clear.
Denver	30.07	68	S., gentle.	....	Clear.
Detroit	29.96	70	N. W., gentle.	....	Clear.
Duluth	29.91	66	Calm.	....	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.01	72	N. W., gentle.	....	Fair.
Milwaukee	29.96	66	N., gentle.	....	Fair.
Omaha	29.97	70	S. W., gentle.	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	30.02	62	Calm.	....	Clear.
Rockuk	29.98	76	S., fresh.	....	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.00	69	S., gentle.	.02	Fair.
Marquette	29.92	62	Calm.	....	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.97	70	S. W., gentle.	....	Clear.
Omaha	29.90	72	S., gentle.	....	Clear.
Pembina	29.93	62	N. E., gentle.	....	Fair.
St. Paul	29.92	68	N. W., gentle.	....	Cloudy.
Toledo	29.96	72	W., gentle.	....	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—On Wednesday for the Gulf and South Atlantic States, southwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and numerous local storms. For the Middle States, westerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. For New England, southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional local storms. For the Lower Lake region, variable winds, higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather, with possibly cloudy and local rains in the extreme Northwest and in Minnesota.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 8 p. m., July 29, 1873:

	Above low water.	Changes.	
		Rise.	Fall
Cairo	19 ft. 10 in.	....	2 in.
Cincinnati	9 ft. 0 in.	....	10 in.
Davenport	5 ft. 1 in.	....	5 in.
Fort Benton	2 ft. 6 in.	....	....
Keokuk	4 ft. 10 in.	....	3 in.
Leavenworth	7 ft. 0 in.	....	8 in.
Louisville	5 ft. 2 in.	....	10 in.
Memphis	15 ft. 4 in.	....	4 in.
Nashville	4 ft. 2 in.	....	4 in.
Omaha	10 ft. 2 in.	....	3 in.
Pittsburg	6 ft. 11 in.	....	....
St. Paul	4 ft. 8 in.	....	1 in.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 9 Major Block, Chicago.

Distinguished Excursionists.

CINCINNATI, O., July 29.—The delegation of the Philadelphia Council, after witnessing the exhibition of the Fire Department, spent the remainder of the day in the suburbs at Clifton, where they were magnificently entertained by the citizens at the Clifton Hall, Mayor Hughes presiding. At Eden Park, where the festivities closed, a collation was prepared under the direction of the Park Commissioners, at which speeches were made by President Hensey, of Philadelphia, and others. Them party returned to the city delighted with their reception, and took the 8:40 evening train over the Indianapolis & Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad for St. Louis. They will take the Vandalia route after leaving Indianapolis. They will hereafter make no more stops before reaching California, excepting at Denver and Salt Lake, where a day will be spent at each. San Francisco is their objective point.

The Gunnel Incest Case.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 29.—The Coroner's inquest in the Gunnel case was concluded at noon with a verdict that the child when born was fully matured, with nothing to show whether the death was natural or otherwise. By admissions of the girl and her sister, it was fully proved that the mother of the child is really the daughter of Gunnel, and that he is father to the child. These admissions having been ruled out as evidence in the examination, Justice Locke was unable to hold Gunnel for trial. It is universally believed he is guilty of all the charges against him, but the bungling manner in which the case was conducted defeated the ends of justice.

The President.

CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., July 29.—President Grant arrived here this afternoon, and was received with great enthusiasm. After a short stay, the President took his departure for the Overlook Mountain House. He will return here to-morrow.

A Letter-Carrier in Trouble.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—Frank Titus, a letter-carrier of this city, was to-day arrested for opening letters. A decoy letter detected him. The search of his house discovered twenty letters in his possession. He was held in $2,500.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Cleveland, Saratoga, and Goodwood Races.

Anglo-American Wrestling Match Arranged.

THE TURF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND RACES.

CLEVELAND, O., July 29.—The races opened this afternoon, about 5,000 persons being present, and the track but slightly affected by the recent heavy rains. Of the horses entered for the 2:34 race, Rival and Fearnaughs were drawn. The race was won in three straight heats by Mambrino Gift, owned by Ira M. Nye, of Flint, Mich. Stewart, Maloney, and Minnesota Chief came in neck and neck, making a dead heat heat. The second, third, and fourth money was given to Stewart Maloney, Minnesota Chief, and Golddust.

In the 2:27 race for $3,000, J. G. Brown, of Erie, and Grace, of Youngstown, were drawn. The first heat was won by Lady Blanche, New York. Time, 2:27. The three next heats were won by Nettie, a bay mare owned by John R. Turner, of Philadelphia. Como was drawn in the second heat. The second money was given to Lady Blanche; the third to Mollie Morris, owned by R. Armstrong, of Detroit.

In the running race, best two in three, Nellie Bush, owned in Salem, Ohio, won the first heat. Time, 1:47¾. The second and third heats were won by Fort Leonard, owned by M. Welch, of Vicksburgh. Time, 1:49¾ and 1:48.

CLEVELAND, O., July 29.—The third annual meeting of the Cleveland Club commenced to-day under favorable circumstances. The track, though a little slow on account of the rain last night, was in good condition, and the attendance of spectators fair. The first race was for horses that never trotted better than 2:34; best three in five, for harness, for a purse of $2,500; $1,250 to the first, $625 to the second, $375 to the third, $250 to the fourth. Mambrino Gift was the favorite in the pools before the start, selling at $100, Stewart Maloney, second choice, at $45, and the field $80. There were ten entries and eight starters. The first heat was the most exciting of the race. Zilcoddie Gold Dust took the lead and kept it to the half-mile pole, when Mambrino Gift passed him, and came in winner, closely pushed by Stewart, Maloney, and Minnesota Chief, who were neck and neck for the second place, the heat between them being declared dead. Time, 2:30¾.

The next two heats and the race were won easily by Mambrino Gift in 2:29¼ and 2:29¾, Stewart Maloney taking the second money, Minnesota Chief the third, and Zilcoddie Gold Dust the fourth. The second race was for horses that had never beaten 2:27, for a purse of $3,000; $1,500 to the first, $750 to the second, and $450 to the third; mile heats, best three in five, to harness. Nettie was the favorite in the pools before the start, selling for $100, and $100 on the field. There were nine entries and seven starters. Lady Blanche took the first heat, after a hard struggle. Thomas L. Young and Molly Morris closed the former taking first second place and the latter the third. Nettie was still the favorite in the pools, and justified the confidence of her backers, winning the first three heats and the race in beautiful style. At the end of the second heat pools sold at $100 for Nettie to $35 on the field. The following is the score:

Nettie	1	1	1
Lady Blanche	2	2	4
Molly Morris	3	3	3
Thomas L. Young	4	4	2
John R	5	5	5
Red Dick	6	6	dr
Commee	7	dis.	

Time, 2:27; 2:29¾; 2:29¾; 2:27¾.

A running race closed the day's sport. The purse was $300: $175 to the first, $75 to the second, and $50 to the third, one mile and repeat. There were eight entries and all started. Nellie Bush was the favorite in the pools, with Fort Leonard second choice. Nellie Bush won the first heat easily in 1:47¾, but in the second Fort Leonard showed what he could do by coming under the wire first, with Jenning, lapping him, and Daisey Dean close behind, third. Time, 1:43¾.

In the third heat the struggle was very exciting, all horses keeping close at the start, and coming home as a handsome rate of speed. Fort Leonard took the heat and the race. Time, 1:49. Nellie Bush won the second money, and Jennings the third.

To-morrow the first race will be for horses that have never beaten 2:21, for which Judge Fullerton, John W. Conley, and Camors are entered. The second race will be for 2:45 horses, and the third a running race, best three in five. With good weather to-morrow's sport will be first-class, and a larger crowd will, doubtless, be in attendance. So far everything passed off smoothly and pleasantly, and there is no doubt that the meeting will be a grand success. Pool-selling is remarkably lively, and great interest is manifested.

SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, July 29.—The storm last night made the track heavy.

In the first race, Saratoga stakes, for 2-year-olds, $50 entrance, $1,000 added, three-quarters of a mile, Julians Fleur, Ange, King Pin, Vesta, and Vergasanna, Clinkstens and Daniels up. Regardless and Ruthless, a colt and brother to Invernary, started. The race was won by Steel-Eyes, Regardless second. Time, 1:23¼.

The second race was for the Saratoga cup, value $1,200, added to sweepstakes of $50 each, 2¼ miles. The following started: Joe Daniels, Harry Bassett, The Lion, and Wanderer. Wanderer was the favorite in the pools. Joe Daniels won, Bassett second, True Blue third, Wanderer a bad fourth. Time, 4:10¾.

The third race, selling race, for a purse of $850, all ages, one mile and a quarter, was won by Chickabiddy, Artist second. Time, 2:13¾.

THE GOODWOOD RACES.

LONDON, July 29.—The Goodwood races began to-day with a large and brilliant attendance. The Steward's cup, which was the leading event of the first day, was won by a Sister Helen. Modena second, and Oxford Mixture third. Thirty-one ran, and the betting at the start was 33 to 1 against Sister Helen; 10 to 1 against Modena, and 25 to 1 against Oxford Mixture.

WRESTLING.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A wrestling match for $500 was made last night between John McMahon, the "American collar-and-elbow champion," and Alfred Hills, the English Devonshire and Cornwall light-weight champion.

EDUCATIONAL.

German Teachers' Convention at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—The German Teachers' Convention met again to-day, and Acting-Mayor E. G. Smith gave them a formal and very cordial welcome to the city. William T. Harris, Superintendent of the St. Louis Public Schools, delivered an address, in which he discussed educational matters in the Mississippi Valley at considerable length, which was replied to by President Hellman. The report of the Committee sent by the Third German Lehrerlag to the National Teachers' Convention was read and approved. A committee was appointed, consisting of Prof. Hellman, Prof. Keys, and Dr. Donnal, to lay before the next Convention a plan for the establishment of Kindergaerten in public schools. Resolutions were reported declaring, that Froebell's system of kindergaertens, in its genuine form, is the great want of our national system of public schools, and the true basis of moral intellect and harmonious education, calling on public-minded men to furnish the means toward the endowment and sustinence of a formal training-school for model kindergaertens, and recommending, until the kindergaertens can be connected with the public schools, the introduction of a preparatory class, in which at least one-half the time shall be devoted to speabking, gymnastics, singing, and object lessons, together with some of the more simple movement plays and exercises with Froebell's gifts. This evening the Convention witnessed the exercises at the St. Louis Turnverein, and visited the Mercantile and Public School Library, and some other notable places in the city, and to-night will attend the opera at the Apollo Theatre.

DETROIT, Mich., July 29.—The State Convention of County School Superintendents will be held at Jackson, Aug. 26, and continue three days. An address will be delivered by State Superintendent Briggs, of Lansing.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—The steamships City of New York, Oceanic, and Abyssinia, from New York, arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Arrived, the steamships Ville de Havre, from Brest, City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, and the Thuringia, from Hamburg.

Railroad Accidents.

MORRISON, Ill., July 29.—This evening at 6:55, M. G. Dimmick, a farmer residing half a mile east of town, while driving across the track with his hired man was run into by a freight train. Mr. Dimick was killed and the man seriously injured. The wagon was smashed to pieces. The team escaped unhurt.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29.—The Niagara Falls train of the Erie Railway came into collision with a passenger train on the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia train this evening at the Clinton street street crossing, about two miles out of the city. Two persons, Mrs. Dooley, of Elmira, and Mrs. Pierce, of Buffalo, are supposed to be fatally injured. Some ten or twelve others were injured, but not seriously. The Erie train struck the rear end of the third passenger coach of the train, knocking the end off, and throwing the car off the track. The injuries to passengers were caused by the rolling over of the car. Each road throws the blame of the accident on the other. Most of the injured passengers proceeded with the train. Those seriously hurt were brought to Buffalo, and received medical aid.

DETROIT, Mich., July 29.—Lewis Peterson was killed by the cars at Lansing, yesterday.

A NEW STATE.

Convention at Jackson, Tenn., for Forming Another State.

To Be Carved Out of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Kentucky.

JACKSON, Tenn., July 29.—The Convention, formed by delegates from portions of North Mississippi, West Tennessee, and Western Kentucky, interested in the movement looking to the formation of a new State out of these fractions, assembled here this morning, and organized by the appointment of Maj. R. B. Hunt, of Tennessee, temporary Chairman, and the appointment of a committee of three from each State to report permanent officers for the Convention, after which it adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

On reassembling in the evening, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers, which was received and adopted: President, Kenneth Rayner, Mississippi; Vice-Presidents, W. H. Kilpatrick, Mississippi; Milton Brown and Horace N. Polk, Tennessee; John Martin, Jr., Kentucky; Secretaries, W. T. Nesbit and John N. Allen, Mississippi; D. Gunadam, Moses Parish, and H. C. Burnet, Tennessee, and J. H. Vancerdan, Kentucky.

The Hon. Kenneth Rayner introduced himself with appropriate and stirring remarks, evincing much zeal in the enterprise, and predicting success as a reward of indomitable energy and perseverance. He was followed by Judge Milton Brown in remarks of much force, and pertinent to the occasion.

A resolution offered by J. L. H. Tomlin, of Tennessee, for the appointment of a Central Committee of fifteen, composed of five from each State, with power to appoint a sub-committee to prepare an address, and in other ways manifest the advantages of forming the proposed new State, and further asserted the rights of the Legislatures of the old States and Congress, looking to proper legislation necessary to the new formation, which was adopted, as offered and amended.

Further committees were appointed with reference to the government of the present session of the Convention and other minor details, followed by a resolution offered by Mr. Polk, of Tennessee, setting forth the advantages and fixing the boundaries to the project, all of which were referred to the appropriate committees, and will be made the subject of action to-morrow.

The Convention adjourned until 9 a. m. to-morrow. The representation is large, and delegates are still arriving. Enthusiasm is high, and the purpose single and unanimous. The meeting is harmonious.

The Memphis Murder Mystery.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 29.—Notwithstanding the verdict of the Coroner's jury, last evening, and the prevalent suspicion that Mrs. Moore and her paramour, Capt. Hanson, had some connection with the murder of Frank Moore, there is no evidence to connect them with the assassination. They are out on $5,000 bail each, but unless some further clue is obtained by to-morrow morning, when their examination is to take place, they will undoubtedly be discharged, as there is a general opinion that the verdict of the jury of inquest was premature, and without evidence to substantiate it.

A Fatal Boiler Explosion.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—An *Enquirer* special from Upper Sandusky, O., says that the boiler used in driving a portable engine and threshing machine on George Hefford's farm, Pinochtee Township, exploded to-day, killing Mahlon Rash, terribly bruising Ban Wallioughly, badly cutting Henry Bauy, and wounding slightly Benjamin Walton. The engine was new. Supposed cause, no water.

An Elopement.

DETROIT, July 29.—Cort. H. Clark, of Chicago, was arrested at Jackson on the 26th, charged with carrying off the daughter and $160 belonging to a hotel-keeper in Canal street, Decatur. The woman was the wife of a man at Jackson. Yesterday Clark's friends from Chicago settled the matter, and released the runaways, the woman returning to her husband, Clark following Greeley's advice.

The Crops.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 29.—Harvest is well advanced all over Iowa. Reports from all parts of the State say that wheat is injured by smut and blight, and that the yield will not be above the average of last year, and the grain not of as good quality. Oats promise well, and corn will be a tremendous crop, with a favorable fall.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The Indiana State Board of Equalization adjourned to-day until the 11th of August, that the list of private corporations may be completed.

The First Swedenborgian Society of Indianapolis has just been organized and the following officers elected: President, David Hough; Secretary E. C. Tuttle; Treasurer, A. W. Hibberd. The Rev. G. Nelson Smith, of Richmond, formerly of Chicago, is made pastor. Services fortnightly.

On Monday last a little daughter of Col. Bibb, of Corinth, Miss, aged 12 years, was burned to death by the explosion of a can of coal oil, with which she was trying to kindle a fire in a stove. Her mother was severely burned in trying to save her child.

The live-stock dealers held a meeting at Kansas City on Tuesday, at which the recent action of the Missouri railroads in abolishing return passes for stock-shippers was freely discussed, and a decided disposition to ship stock by steamboats was manifested. A committee was appointed to confer with steamboat officers and agents in relation to transportation, and with railroad companies regarding return passes, to report to the regular meeting on Monday next.

A Bustle as a Life-Preserver.

Mr. Musser and a young woman rode out together last Sunday, in Lancaster, Pa. "The lady held the reins, and, in rounding a curve, turned too suddenly, resulting in a tilt of the buggy, which threw her head-foremost from her seat. Her body had already left the buggy, and she was descending upon her head between the wheels, when Mr. Musser, with that quickness of thought that comes to some persons in the hour of danger, seized her by the bustle with his left hand, while he grasped the reins and checked the horse with the right hand. The bustle was fortunately well secured, and the lady was saved."

A Sharp-Shooter.

The following is told of a California girl of 12 years of age, daughter of the Assessor of Lake County: "Miss Mollie Allen got permission of her father to amuse herself by firing at a target. So she got Allen's small telescope rifle, which is but about twenty-four inches long—had a target put up for her at a distance of eighty yards, and commenced her first regular practice. The bull's eye was a piece of white card about the size of a silver dollar. Miss Allen fired ten consecutive shots, every one of which hit the bull's-eye. As measured by Charlie Slotterbek, the shots make a 5¼ inch string.

"What Am I?"

At the meeting of women suffragists of Cincinnati, Mrs. Talbert, a somewhat colored woman, was introduced, and in the course of her remarks she stated that her father was Dutch-Indian and her mother Irish-negro, and then asked, "What am I?" The audience inconsistently "gave it up," when she informed them that she was not a negress; she was neither white nor black, but simply a woman of color. They assented.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

Convention in Wayne County, Ia.

A Full County Ticket Nominated —The Platform Adopted.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WAYNE COUNTY, Ia., July 28, 1873.

Seeing that your excellent journal is alive to the interests of the farmers and laborers of the Northwest, I opine that you will gladly publish a short sketch of the proceedings of a very large and harmonious delegated Convention held at our county-seat last Saturday. The Convention consisted of 150 delegates and was the largest and most harmonious Convention ever held in our county. This perhaps is owing to the fact that it was managed entirely by farmers and mechanics, and was participated in by our best and most influential citizens, irrespective of former political affiliations.

THE CALL,

issued only three weeks prior to the Convention, by Mr. M. M. Brown, Chairman of the Central Committee—an influential farmer and life-long Republican, was as follows:

The electors of Wayne County who are opposed to the encroachments of the rings and monopolies on the rights of the people, and who are willing to act independent of existing political parties, are requested to meet at the usual places for holding elections in their respective townships on Saturday, the 26th of July, 1873, at the hour of 3 o'clock p. m., and choose delegates to represent them in the Farmers' and Laborers' Anti-Monopoly County Convention which is hereby called to meet at Corydon, on Saturday, the 26th of July, 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating one candidate for Representative, one candidate for County Treasurer, one candidate for County Auditor, one candidate for Sheriff, one candidate for County Superintendent of Common Schools, and candidate for Coroner, one candidate for County Surveyor, one candidate for Member of the Board of Supervisors, and to select delegates to represent Wayne County in the coming State Convention to be held at Des Moines on the 13th day of August, 1873, and to transact such other business as may come before the coming Senatorial Convention when the same shall be called, and for the transaction of such other business as the Convention may deem advisable.

But that which seemed to arouse the farmers to a sense of their duty to themselves was

AN ADDRESS

which accompanied the call, written by Mr. Brown, which read as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We invite you to unite with us on the declaration of principles set forth in the preamble and resolutions of the mass meeting held in Corydon on the 31st of May last. Will you now prove yourselves worthy of self-government, or will you longer submit to the arrogant dictation of those who rob you of the reward of your labor, on the principle that you "have no rights which they are bound to respect"?

FELLOW-FARMERS AND LABORERS: Turn a deaf ear to the alluring promises of party. Pay no attention to the stereotyped songs which will lead you to certain ruin. Rise up as *free* and *independent* men, resolved to think and act for yourselves. Show these tricksters and traders in human flesh that the people have become the legislator minors, and that their services as the guardians of your interests can well be dispensed with. Go to your township conventions, and select your best men to represent you in your county convention, that they may select Wayne County's best men to fill the several offices at your disposal this fall.

Notwithstanding the fact that this Convention came right in the midst of harvest, haying, and stacking, large meetings were held in every township but one or two, and full delegations, composed of the most intelligent and respectable farmers of our county, were sent up to the County Convention, and all took hold of the work of the day as though it was their full determination to "stack" and "thresh" the few remaining adherents to party in this county in short order; and I give it as my opinion that they

"SET THE MACHINE"

last Saturday which is to "separate" the good men of this county from the bad,—those in favor of "equal and exact justice to all" from those opposed to that wholesome doctrine; and which will sift a few old "Court-House rats" and hangers-on to the "public teat," in this county, out of office, and give the people a chance to know what is being done with the enormous amount of money annually paid into the County Treasury in way of taxes.

THE TICKET

put in nomination is as follows: Representative, Alva Humeston; Auditor, *James A. Harper*; Treasurer, Jacob Brown; Sheriff, *Samuel Wright*; Superintendent of Schools, *William Dalis*; Surveyor, Davis Corcoran; Col. Aaron Wright; Member of Board of Supervisors, D. H. Comstock. I mark those candidates who have formerly acted with the Democratic party in italics, so that our people may know that it is not, as has been charged by the Republicans of this place, a Democratic "turnout" altogether.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions—which consisted of one delegate from each township, and of eight Republicans and seven Democrats; John Hayes, Jr., Chairman—made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we reaffirm the resolutions passed at the Mass-Convention in Corydon, May 31, 1873, *dissolved*, That it is the sentiment of this Convention that the burdens now bearing so heavily on the industries of the country would be greatly lightened by a judicious revision and material reduction in the schedule of duties on imports; and that we denounce all taxation for the benefit of special classes and interests as unjust and oppressive, and a robbery of the general public for a favored few.

Resolved, That we would favor an Executive of the United States which would use its power to secure treaties opening markets for our products.

The resolutions passed by the mass-meeting of farmers and laborers, on the 31st of May, are as follows:

Resolved, First—That we hereby renounce all former party bonds, and will act as freemen, knowing our rights and daring to maintain them.

Second—That all the evils that afflict our country are directly traceable to the politicians and policy of the Republican and Democratic parties, so-called, and to their corrupt and dishonest practices.

Third—That both the parties have, by corruption and direction of public funds, and in violation of public trusts, forfeited all claims to the support of a free and intelligent people.

Fourth—That we will not support any man for office who will not pledge himself, or accept a nomination from either the Republican or Democratic parties, so-called.

Fifth—That we are unalterably attached to the principles of Freedom and Self-Government for the people, as contained and set forth in the Declaration of American Independence and in the Constitution of the United States, and are resolved to maintain the same at any hazard.

Sixth—That we demand that all laws, both State and National, shall be made for the people and in the interests of the people, and so as to secure the safety, liberty, welfare, and happiness of the people.

Seventh—That we demand the repeal of all laws, State and National, whereby salaries of officers have been increased beyond the amount which would reasonably compensate the incumbent for the services actually rendered, and we demand that Congress shall at once, and unconditionally, repeal the law passed last winter, increasing their pay, and that every person, in any office, who has taken such increased pay and who refuses to return the same shall be impeached as guilty of gross malfeasance in office.

Eighth—That we spurn the doctrine of the aristocrats, that capital needs the amplest protection, in order that labor may "sail well in the market," as the first step to the upbuilding of liberty; and proclaim our convictions to be that labor is older than capital; that capital is only the fruit of labor, and that just and equal laws which leave the working people the freedom to dispose of their full earnings, are the purposes for which it was created, namely, the welfare and happiness of the people, by aiding them in their operations, and giving them the incentive of freedom and reward to the highest degree of liberty and prosperity to the State, and the true ground for Republican liberty.

Ninth—That we demand that all laws be made just and equal, whether they be State or National, commanding only what is right and prohibiting only what is wrong.

Tenth—That we demand that railroad tariffs be regulated by just and equal State laws, fixing rates of tariff for freight and passengers at the lowest rates consistent with the continuance of safe channels of trade and travel in active and efficient operation.

Eleventh—That we demand the repeal of all laws conferring special privileges on a few for purposes of pecuniary profit, as unjust and unequal, and tending to aristocracy.

Twelfth—That we denounce legislative gifts of the people's money, land or property to railroads or other monopolies, as communistic in character; that the perfectly fearful fortunes thus concentrated in the hands of the few have created an aristocracy by operation of law; that all such laws are unjust, unequal and unconstitutional, and tend directly to destroy republican liberty and establish aristocracy by law.

Thirteenth—That we cordially invite all who agree with us in an effort, by the use of lawful, proper means, to secure a reform in the laws of the State and Nation, and in the administration of public affairs.

Fourteenth—That we demand consistency and honesty in all officers and candidates for office, and in order to secure these, we will select such men ourselves, regardless of former party relations.

I would like to give you a

SKETCH OF EACH CANDIDATE

nominated, but I fear I would intrude upon your good nature in doing so. Suffice it say that they are our very best men, and that it is conceded that many of them will be elected by handsome majorities. Mr. Harper, the candidate for Auditor, is a wounded soldier, an honest and competent man, and is a Master of the first Grange ever organized in our county, and will poll a larger vote among the patrons than any other man in the county. All the men nominated are Patrons, except two. WAYNE.

A BOLD DRIVE ON THE GOR